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Leslie's

Illustrated Newspaper

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3491

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Salvation Army Lassie
Doughnuts for the Doughboys

From photo taken at the Front



1900

1918

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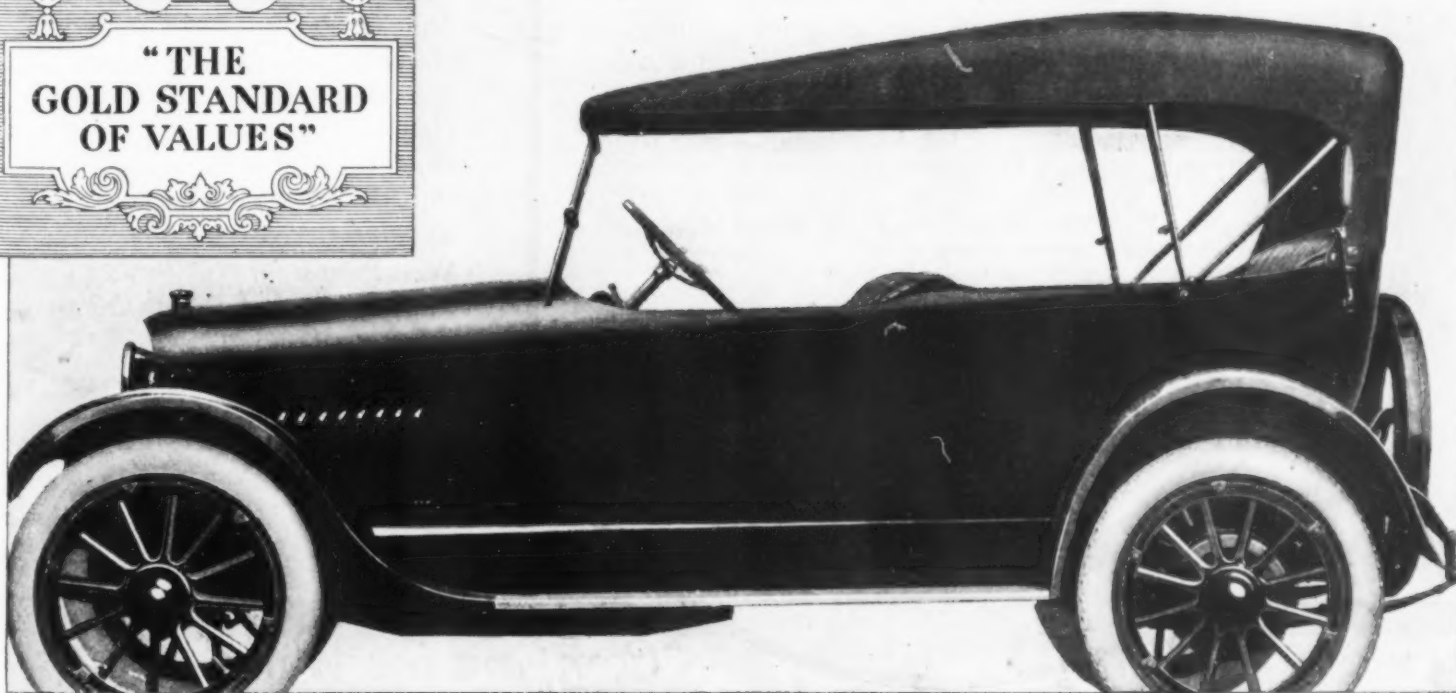
At this moment the demand is out of all proportion to the supply.

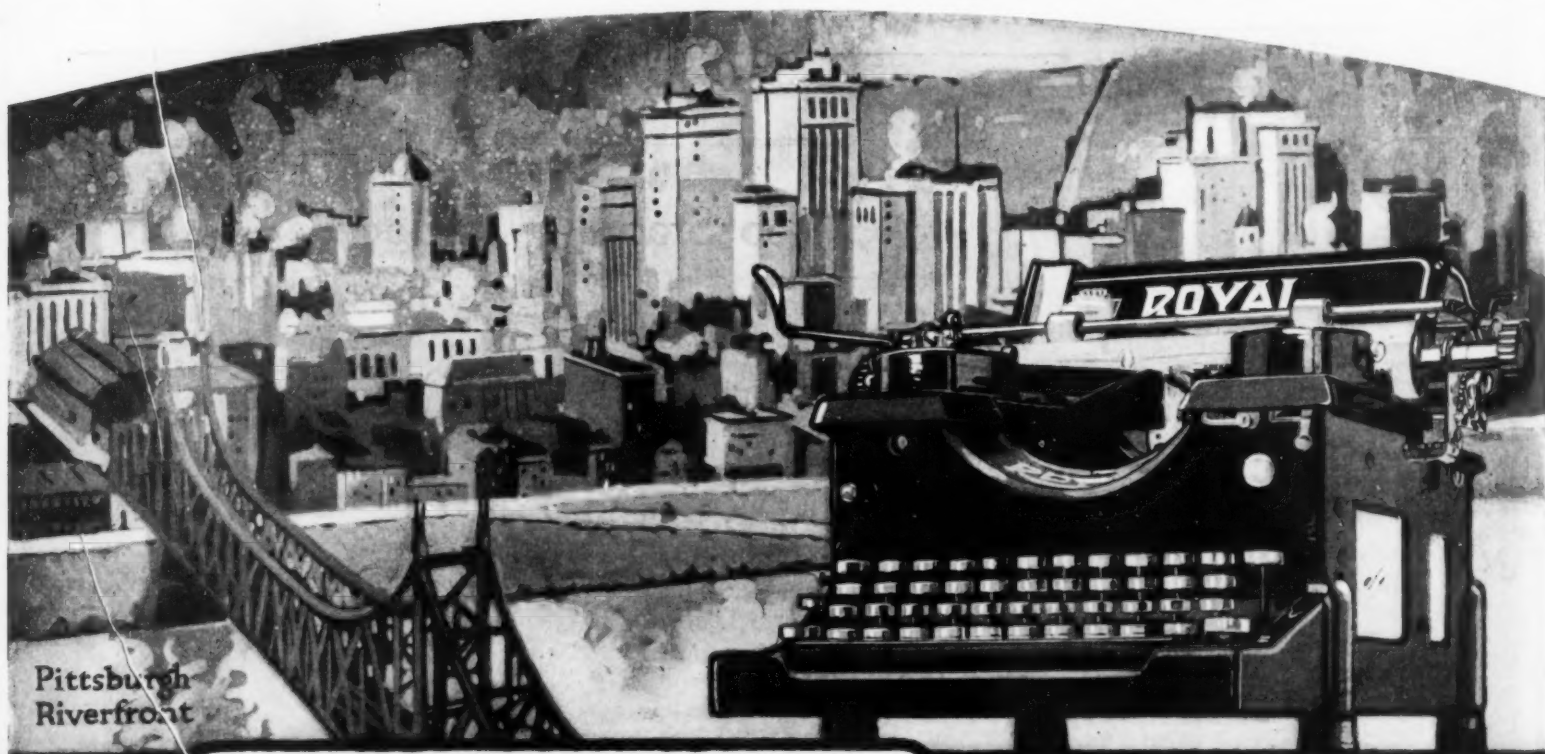
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Leslie's Illustrated Weekly Newspaper

JOHN A. SLEICHER,
Editor-in-Chief

CONKLIN MANN, Managing Editor

THE OLDEST ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY NEWSPAPER IN THE UNITED STATES

ESTABLISHED DECEMBER 15, 1855

CXXVIII

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EDITOR'S NOTE: The writer of this article is an American business man of the highest character and standing, who, for reasons that he explains in the opening paragraphs, cannot allow his name to be connected with this revelation of conditions in Mexico. The Editor, however, has every confidence in the accuracy of the statements made herein.

The Stench at Our Door

By AN AMERICAN BUSINESS MAN

I AM writing the following facts about the situation in Mexico because I feel that my fellow Americans should have some knowledge of conditions in our neighboring "republic," and I am sure that under the censorship exercised by the Carranza Government they will never get the truth. I shall confine myself to facts as I know them, making no attempt to include the great mass of additional information that has come to me from other residents, many of whom are, perhaps, better qualified by experience to describe the frightful anarchy than I am. I am not at liberty to publish these facts over my name, for the vengeance of the Mexican Government would fall heavily, not upon me, for I have left Mexico forever, but upon the business interests with which I have been identified. I cannot expose these interests to confiscation and destruction, and my former fellow employees to death or exile; and such would inevitably be their lot if I should be connected with this narrative.

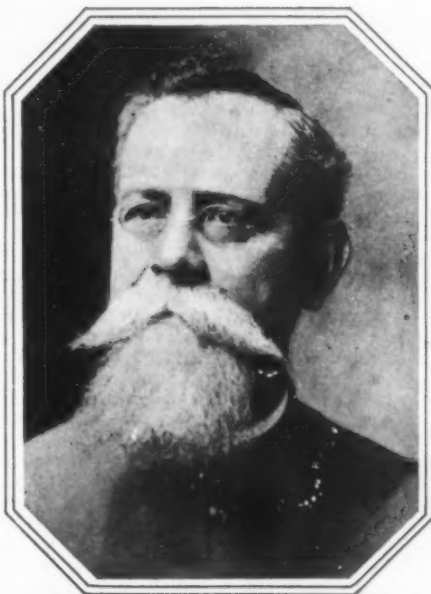
For the reasons just stated I shall not identify myself further than to say that the greater part of my time for the past twenty years has been spent in Mexico, and that I learned to know and love the land and to admire and respect many of its citizens. When I first knew it prosperity and good order reigned, and life and property were as safe there as in the most favored parts of the United States. Today there is no safety for rich or poor, old or young; and good order and prosperity are forgotten things.

A nominal form of government is exercised by Carranza and his followers, and this government is now attempting to create the impression in the United States that Mexico is resuming peaceful ways and is experiencing returning prosperity.

Nothing could be further from the truth. When I left the country a few months ago conditions were worse than they had ever been within the memory of man. A few days since I received a letter from a friend who is in close touch with Mexican affairs, and who, despite the censorship, receives honest information on conditions. He wrote: "Conditions in Mexico grow steadily worse."

Now for a few facts about Carranza: He holds the position of president only because he allows every subordinate bandit to do as he pleases. He really controls only a small part of the country. Murder and robbery are rampant in his very capital. Within the past few months insurrectos have been fighting his troops in the suburbs of Mexico City. The fertile agricultural lands to the east, south and west of Mexico City are filled with bandits, who in the name of patriotism perpetrate robbery and murder daily and nightly.

To conceal these conditions from the outside world the Carranza Government maintains a combined system of espionage and censorship that has probably never been equaled. I am satisfied that no letters are allowed to go out unopened. Those that contain damaging information are destroyed, and the writers are lucky if they are not destroyed also. The cables are absolutely under government control. The few foreigners who risk their lives by going back and forth to the outside world



"President" Carranza of Mexico who keeps his title by allowing bandits to have their way. Only a few months ago insurrectos fought his troops just outside Mexico City

have interests that they dare not jeopardize by talking. Inspired press reports, made out of the whole cloth, are sent out, describing wholly imaginary reforms, educational projects and material progress. The object of these is to inspire confidence in the Carranza Government so that it can borrow money and so that the embargo against the shipment of arms and ammunition from the United States may be raised.

The Government needs arms, because it is in a state of perpetual war with various "patriots." In the State of Vera Cruz these gentry profess allegiance to Felix Diaz, nephew of the former president, Porfirio Diaz. He is maintaining the only opposition to Carranza that has even the semblance of organization, though there is scarcely a State in the country where some alleged revolutionary movement is not under way. It is true that things have quieted down in the northern districts because the supplies there have been exhausted and the revolutionists have drifted to the fertile agricultural regions of the south where there is always something to steal. For this reason it is far more safe and practicable to make the long journey by rail from Mexico City to the Texas border than it is to travel the 260 miles between the capital and Vera Cruz.

Last September four trains bound to Vera Cruz were dynamited, and the passengers robbed, in one day. I do not believe there has been a week since when one or more trains have not been destroyed in the same way. Between Mexico City and Vera Cruz there are just four railway stations now standing, and one of these

has been partially destroyed by fire. Railway service is often completely stopped for days at a time, and is only operated at all under heavy military guard. The government operates all railways in the territory it controls. No

dividends are paid, no rolling stock is replaced, and it is only a matter of a comparatively short time until the railway systems will be unable to function.

This will be a sad blow to the revolutionists, who find in robbing trains one of their chief sources of income. The method of procedure is fairly well standardized. If they have dynamite they place a charge on the track, wire it to a battery concealed a few hundred yards distant, and push the button when the train is over the charge. They then rush in, kill those of the soldier guards who have survived the explosion, and rob the passengers. If they have no dynamite a few loosened spikes on a curve will send the train down the bank of a barranca. Or, if conditions are not favorable for either method they can place an obstruction on the track to stop the train and fight it out with the guards. In any case the guards and trainmen are segregated from the passengers and murdered. If any passengers are found on the train without tickets it is presumed they are government employees, and they are placed with the crew for execution.

Under these conditions it is rather difficult to get train crews.

During several months that I spent in a middle-sized city on a principal railroad there was never a week that bodies and wounded passengers were not brought in as a result of some foray. Sometimes the casualties were brought in each successive day for a week at a time.

Kidnapping is another source of revenue. A man supposed to have money is seized, perhaps within sight of his own home, and hustled away to some mountain fastness. His friends are notified that if they do not pay ransom he will be killed. The son of one of my neighbors was kidnapped in this way, and his father attempted to surprise the bandits at the moment the ransom was being paid. The soldiers who were to execute the surprise were defeated and the boy was murdered in revenge. Such things are of frequent occurrence.

When the ransom is paid and the victim released the government representatives swoop down on the family. "Aha," they say, "you are in league with the rebels. You have contributed 10,000 pesos to their cause. Now you will contribute 20,000 pesos to the government." Failure to contribute means confiscation of property and exile.

The economic life of the country is almost at a standstill. A little export business is done, principally in such staples as the war has made in great demand—sugar, for instance. High prices make it possible to produce sugar in spite of the confiscatory taxes levied by the government and the extortion of the bandits. But I doubt if the sugar production is more than twenty-five per cent. of normal. Coffee production has fallen off at least eighty per cent. Mining is being continued where labor can be had. This, however, is only in favored localities. Banditry is more attractive than work and more profitable. What labor there is to be had is so strongly socialized that it is of little use. Employers are no longer permitted to discharge employees for inefficiency. Discharges can be made only by a committee of the laborers themselves. This makes it necessary to heavily subsidize the members of the committee, who grow more

Continued on page 200

EDITORIAL

"Stand by the Flag: In God We Trust"

Now That the War Is Over

THE sweeping demand all over the world, now that the war is over, for the return of soldiers from the battlefield to their homes, is being emphasized more and more every day. The interminable "red tape" of the War Department, which has stood in the way of demobilization, is at last being cut, and every resource of the Government is being utilized to bring our soldiers back. The recent editorial in *LESLIE'S*, entitled "Things To Do," has led one of our ablest and most patriotic public-spirited citizens, the Hon. Stuyvesant Fish, to send us a letter, from which we are at liberty to make this interesting and suggestive excerpt:

If the Government will bring back the soldiers and sailors and muster them out, your next proposition, i. e., "restore to our industries freedom of action," will necessarily follow. In other words, it does not seem to me wise to mix the issue, but simply to insist that our two millions of young men in Europe, and our one million in this country, shall be taken out of "destructive consumption" and put into "productive activities." The economic necessity for doing this is apparent when we realize that it is costing the Government at least \$2.50 a day to support those young men, and that on the average they would earn at least that much for themselves if actively at work.

Fifteen million dollars a day is too much to spend for any kind of a sentiment, and for any effect that may be produced on the peace terms which do not, so far as I can see, affect the United States in the least. We know perfectly well that Germany's neighbors in Europe will see that the terms are satisfactory. They are interested in the spoils of Germany, in which we can have no share. Apart from these economic conditions there are family reasons for the return of our young men, and their presence here will have a decided effect on our man power twenty years hence. Moreover, there are moral reasons. Perhaps the worst place in which an army can be put is in the occupancy of conquered foreign territory.

Whatever causes brought about the war, whether commercial or moral, they were European. The nations of Europe have by the war been freed from a constant daily menace, possibly from destruction. The United States have done their share, and have neither interest nor duty with regard to the policing of a conquered country. Let us have our boys back now, and all of them. They are needed here for the family, the factory, the farm and for our national finances. Until they come home the orgy of extravagance which has attended this war must continue, and our manufacturers and merchants cannot reach out for the trade of the world which is clamoring for our products.

All of which is respectfully recommended to the careful attention of "the powers that be."

Labor Not In Politics

THE launching of a new political labor party will not have the support of the American Federation of Labor if Mr. Gompers is to continue to be the Federation's leader. Mr. Gompers himself attempted to form a political party of labor in 1885, supporting the Henry George movement. Convinced that labor suffered thereby, he abandoned the project.

Study of labor conditions in other countries which have political labor parties has confirmed Mr. Gompers's personal experience that it is a mistake for labor to subordinate its economic mission to a political movement. Under the present system he considers labor a stronger force in the United States than it is in England, France or Germany, under the political method. "American labor during this war," says Mr. Gompers, "has accomplished three times what England has accomplished without a political party of its own. If labor goes into politics it will have to get votes, and labor will decline from a powerful economic unit to a vote-catching machine."

Mr. Gompers was doubtless confirmed in his opposition to a separate political labor party by the attempt to use labor for German propaganda purposes in the first part of the war. Thousands of dollars of German money, it is disclosed, were spent in promoting labor meetings to serve the German cause. Representative Buchanan, a so-called labor Congressman who was active in spreading German propaganda, is still in the service of the Government in connection with the settlement of labor difficulties.

President Gompers, Secretary Morrison and other leaders of the American Federation are convinced that the future of labor in this country lies in keeping it a purely economic force instead of attempting to mix the economic and political elements. *LESLIE'S* has always contended that there is no labor vote in this country that can be delivered to any one candidate or party. The workingman reserves the right to discriminate among parties and candidates, and votes as an individual, not as a member of a class.

No voter is more independent than the American workingman, and it is passing strange that politicians permit themselves to be misled by political labor leaders who claim to carry the workers' votes in their pocket.

A Warning from the Grave

By THEODORE ROOSEVELT

WE, here in America, hold in our hands the hope of the world, the fate of the coming years; and shame and disgrace will be ours if in our eyes the light of high resolve is dimmed, if we trail in the dust the golden hopes of men. If on this new continent we merely build another country of great but unjustly divided material prosperity, we shall have done nothing; and we shall do as little if we merely set the greed of envy against the greed of arrogance, and thereby destroy the material wellbeing of all of us.

Fair Play Demanded

THE treatment to which public utility companies have been subjected in many localities in the United States must be condemned by every economist and every fair-minded citizen. The spectacle of great enterprises tottering toward bankruptcy merely because they are not permitted to make a living charge for the services they render may well cause widespread apprehension. It is a symptom of perverse-mindedness and a menace to prosperity. Public officials who demand that a street railway company shall discharge its functions now at the same rate of fare as before the tremendous advances of the past few years in wages and cost of materials must be either dense-minded or anarchistic.

It is grossly unfair discrimination to allow higher prices for all commodities and yet to insist on before-the-war figures for transportation. Legally fixing the rates they may charge does not exempt transportation lines from the economic laws which govern all undertakings. The Federal Government was not long in control of the railroads before it raised passenger and freight rates to meet the swollen costs of operation. Why do not local governments follow the practical example of the National Railroad Administration and grant needed increases of compensation to the transportation lines of cities and towns? Refusal to do so is an invitation to disaster.

Fortunately the intelligent public is being aroused to the gravity of the situation and the merit of the public utility corporations' claims. Popular sentiment is making itself felt favorably to the companies in an increasing number of places. The *Oregon Voter* prints a list of nearly 100 cities in the United States and Canada where street railroad companies have been allowed to add substantially to their former rates of fare and have thus been saved from receivership and collapse, and their communities from more or less serious business disturbance.

If the local authorities in New York and elsewhere do not come to their senses on this subject they will have cause to rue their obstinacy and short-sightedness.

The President's Idealism

THE most notable feature of all of President Wilson's addresses is their idealism. He is both the inspiration of the idealist and the despair of the realist. Speaking in the Italian Chamber of Deputies, Mr. Wilson said, "Our task is no less colossal than this: to set up a new international psychology; to have a real new atmosphere."

A study of the speeches of Mr. Wilson, since he has been President, reveals a fondness for the word "spirit." In an address of February, 1916, he applied the "spirit of American history" to the vexed problem of neutrality. In October of the same year he criticized those who complained that our Government had not the "spirit of other Governments," in using military force for the protection of investments in foreign countries.

Replying to King George's welcome at Buckingham Palace, Mr. Wilson spoke of embodying temporarily "the spirit and purpose of the American people." At Manchester, the President emphasized the "unity of spirit," which arose when unity of military command was achieved. When welcomed at the Royal Academy of Science in Rome he defined the science of government as "the spirit of disinterestedness, the spirit of seeking after the truth," and at Milan he declared the whole social structure rested upon the "community of spirit" of the working classes.

No one else has expressed so persistently the spiritual aspirations of men for peace and a new international order. It remains to be seen whether President Wilson

will be able to write his idealism into the practical terms of the peace treaty.

We are told on the highest authority that "the letter killeth but the spirit giveth life."

The Plain Truth

PICTURES! Throughout the great war, as with every other war since its foundation, *LESLIE'S* photographers have been on every field of action and furnished our readers with exclusive pictures of great interest and historical value. The public interest is disclosed in numerous cases where families have asked for copies of pictures showing their loved ones on the field of battle. A recent case is the reproduction in the *Pittsburgh Chronicle Telegram* of a picture from *LESLIE'S* showing a wounded soldier who turns out to be the crack pitcher of a local baseball team. Such incidents justify the high commendation of *LESLIE'S* staff of war photographers, headed by the veteran "Jimmy" Hare and supported by Lucian Swift Kirtland, Helen Johns Kirtland, Donald C. Thompson and Lieutenant Edwin Ralph Estep. The last was killed in action just before the armistice was signed.

ROOSEVELT! Very properly, the erection of a permanent national memorial to the late Colonel Roosevelt was considered at the suggestion of Chairman Hays at the meeting of the Republican National Committee. The selection of Colonel William Boyce Thompson, of New York, as Chairman of the Memorial Committee assures its success. Colonel Thompson is known throughout the country, in the West as well as in the East, as one of our most successful captains of industry and finance. His patriotic service in connection with the Red Cross in visiting Russia at the time of its revolution and contributing liberally to the needs of its suffering people will not be forgotten, nor will his "Home Paper Service of America," organized for the distribution of home newspapers to our soldiers, be forgotten. It was a revelation both of the generosity and patriotism of Colonel Thompson and of his big heart, which sought to give every American soldier a weekly message from home. It was a unique suggestion and thousands of letters from the trenches testify to the soldiers' appreciation.

COMMON SENSE! Two officers in a Brooklyn, N. Y., savings bank were shot and killed in a daring hold-up recently. The bank desired to recognize their bravery, by making provision for their families, but the regulations of the State Banking Department forbade. Attorney General Newton was appealed to, and he did not hesitate to give an opinion in the light of reason, to the effect that while the bank could not make a gift, it was not debarred from compensating the estates of its officers for extraordinary services rendered during the several Liberty Loan drives, culminating in their strenuous defense of the bank's money on the day of the hold-up. The trustees of the bank at once voted \$3,200 to the estate of one of the murdered officers and \$2,000 to that of the other, with the statement that "No money award can compensate for their loss of life. They defended with their lives the property of the bank and the moneys of the depositors." Attorney General Newton, who was inaugurated on New Year's day, has already shown that he is master of the art of cutting "red tape." The country needs some of his calibre at Washington.

MELTING-POT! The war revealed the fact that the melting-pot had not fully done its work. America will still be the land of the open door but will demand, as never before, that those who enter it shall learn our language and seek to conform to our ideals. A citizenship lacking these qualities will be a weakness and a menace. The Interracial Council has been formed by prominent public, business and labor men to educate all who come to our shores. Three lines of work have been outlined by them. Education of the immigrant in the language, principles and ideals of America comes first. Second will be industrial cooperation whereby the foreign laborer will be made at once to feel at home and realize the desire of his employer for fair play. Third, various national groups will be brought into association with each other so that racial aspirations may be harmonized. Gen. T. Coleman du Pont heads the new organization and he has the backing of such men as Charles Evans Hughes, Cleveland H. Dodge, Otto H. Kahn, Earl D. Babst, and William Loeb, Jr. Labor, too, is well represented and also about thirty of the principal races in this after-war problem, the solution of which cannot be too vigorously pressed.

For Them Fortune Spins Its Wheel



Prince Feisal, son of the King of Hedjaz, who asks the Peace Conference to recognize the ancient Arab State of Hedjaz and relieve it of Turkish rule.



The Grand Duchess Marie Adelaide of Luxembourg whose subjects have deposed her and put in her place a younger sister as titular head of the Duchy.



Manuel II, once King of Portugal, and again in the public eye because of the split between the Oporto monarchists and the Republic. Perhaps he will be king again.



Philipp Scheidemann, German Socialist and vice-president under Ebert, who seems destined to play a great part in the National Convention at Weimar.



Karl Liebknecht, leader of German Bolshevism, thorn in the Imperial Government's side and dangerous opponent of the German democracy, killed in Berlin



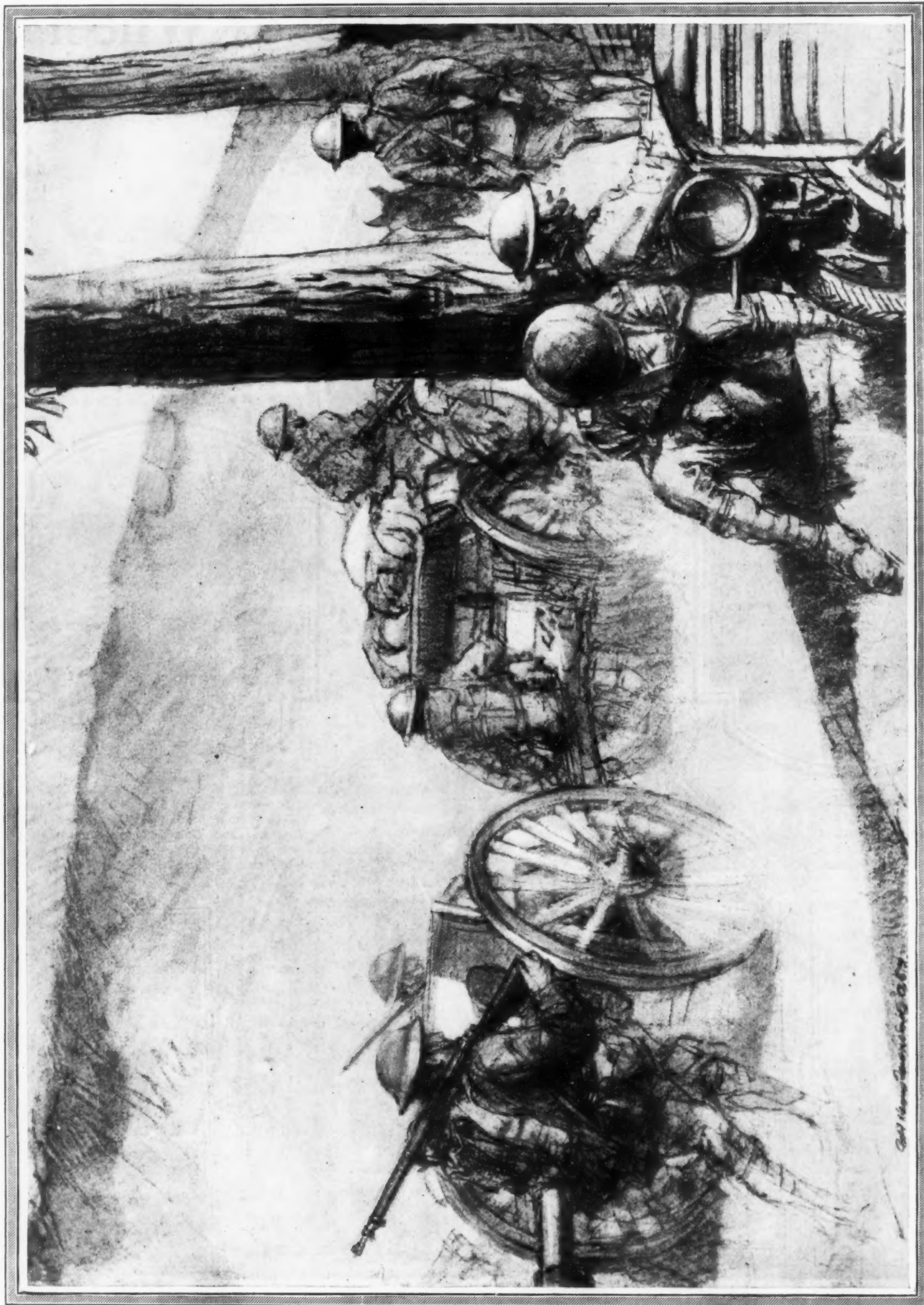
Signor Sacchi (left), formerly Italian Minister of Justice, and Premier Orlando, who is having a stormy time with the radicals.



Leon Trotsky (with portfolio) and other Russian Bolshevik delegates at Brest-Litovsk. The Supreme Council of the Peace Conference has invited Trotsky or his delegates to meet the Council's delegates for a general conference at Princes' Islands before February 15, to attempt to straighten out the Russian tangle.



General Caviglia of the Italian army, who entered the war as a colonel, became commander of an army and is now Minister of War.



Drawn by Capt. Harry Townsend

Where the Americans Stayed the Huns

Northwest of Chateau-Thierry, the Road to the Front. Capt. Townsend, who made this drawing, is one of eight artists commissioned to make pictures at the front for the official collection of the U. S. Government.

COURTESY OF PUBLIC INFORMATION

In the Recovered Provinces of France

Photographs by LUCIAN SWIFT KIRTLAND, LESLIE'S Staff Correspondent



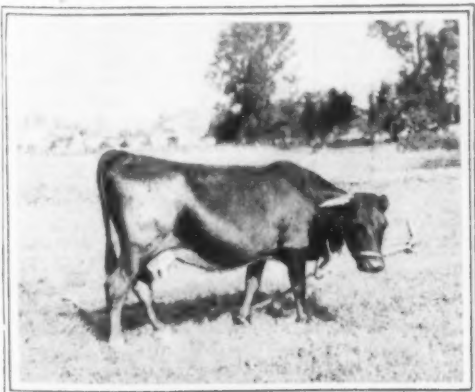
A memorial for German officers at St. Mihiel reads: "Free we would see our dear Fatherland again; or free we would go to our fathers. Yeal happy and free are the dead."



Reconstruction work starts within sound of the guns upon the rumors of peace. This was a village redeemed by the Americans after four years of Hun domination. The enterprise of the French in their plans for the immediate rebuilding of their devastated cities and towns has won the admiration of the entire world.



All France is today buying flowers. Except by such symbols, what gifts can be showered upon the soldiers to express the depths of feeling for the liberators of the fair provinces redeemed from the Hun? The people of Lille and Douai greeted the soldiers with flowers, which they threw in their path, as they did when the Americans arrived.



Gretchen, the Boche cow, captured by the French corps engaged in the St. Mihiel drive, and given to Major-General Edwards and his mess.



The field kitchens lumbered along into Alsace with our troops and proved more popular with the doughboys than the native eating places with their inevitable fare of sausage and sauerkraut of unknown and questionable ingredients. Slum and corned willy, from the U. S., though occasionally monotonous, are safe and sure.

Where the Americans Stayed the Huns

Photograph of Christmas Thatched the Road to the Front. Capt. Townsend, who made this drawing, is one of eight artists commissioned to make pictures at the front for the official collection of the U. S. Government.

Carrying Our Message to Russia

By NIKITA C. STEPANOFF

EDITOR'S NOTE: The accompanying article is taken from material prepared by Mr. Stepanoff for the purpose of teaching the Russians the importance of developing their great natural resources and of furthering the introduction of scientific methods in their agricultural and industrial life. Mr. Stepanoff has returned to Russia to deliver a series of lectures which are a part of the propaganda program of the Committee on Public Information.

MANY Americans have doubtless wondered why it is that a country so great in extent as Russia should be unable to provide sufficient food to supply her own people. To be sure the conditions resulting from four years of warfare and internal discord have resulted in a serious disorganization of transportation and of all normal business and agricultural life. The existing famine conditions, however, cannot be laid entirely to the war. They are the result of serious defects in Russia's agricultural methods and of her failure to develop her great natural resources.

In spite of the fact that Russia occupies a territory twice as great as that of the United States, the extent of her land under cultivation is smaller than that of the United States. Only about five per cent. of the land in Russia is seeded, whereas in this country the figure is thirteen and one-half per cent. If Russia's percentage were as high as ours it would mean an increase of 65 million acres. The total area of land suitable for cultivation in European Russia amounts to about 300 millions of acres.

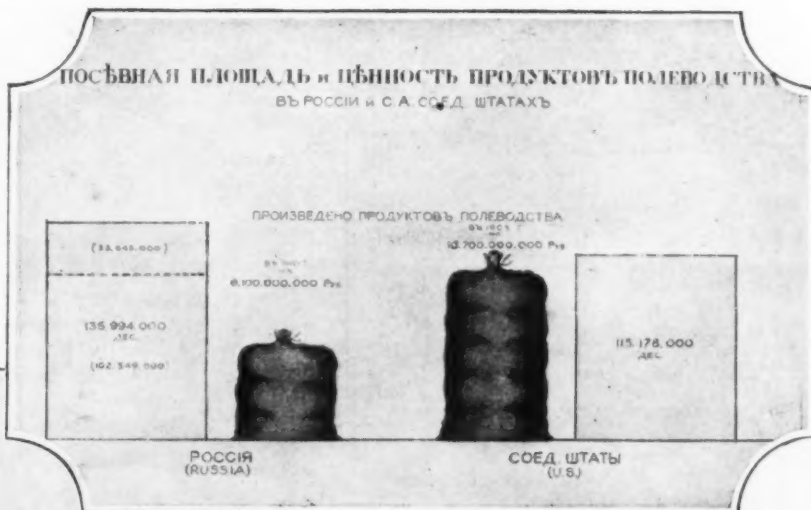


Table I. A comparison of the cultivated areas and values of food products raised in Russia and the United States. Russia with twenty million acres more land raises crops worth only a little more than half those of the United States.



Table III. Comparisons of American and Russian railroads: (left) the striking difference in the mileage of the two countries; (center) the number of cars, and (right) the amount of freight transported in 1914.

Table I shows the seeding territory of Russia and the United States of America, and the value of the products of its field industry, which means the value of all the products harvested from the fields.

The producing territory of the United States of America is smaller than that of Russia, because, to the actual Russian seeding territory of 102 millions of acres, we must add 33 million acres of natural prairies, which in Russia are not seeded yet from which harvests are collected.

Thus the whole territory from which products of field industry are being collected in Russia is 20 millions of acres larger than the same territory in the United States of America. Notwithstanding this, the value of the American harvests is almost double that of Russia.

The Americans, in comparison with the Russians, give more attention to products of higher value, like cotton, sugar-cane, tobacco, vegetables, garden products, etc., than to grain crops; and this is partly the reason why the value of the products which they collect from a

smaller territory than the Russian seeding territories is so much greater.

But it is not only with their cotton, tobacco and gardening industries that the Americans surpass in regard to value of harvests. Russia had under wheat, rye, barley, oats and corn in 1914, 89,322,000 acres; while the United States of America had in the same year under the same cultivation, 76,043,000 acres; i.e., 13,499,000 acres less.

Table II. Russia's 36,347,000 field laborers produce only half as much as 12,000,000 American farmers.

while the 102 millions of the Russian territory are worked by 36 millions of farm hands. This means that for the working of a lesser territory of land the Russians require three times as many men, and that one American produces more than three Russians. Where do the Americans get such a power? We know how hard a Russian peasant works and what is meant by the popular expression for landwork "strade" (martyrdom), and scarcely any one could bring himself to reproach a Russian peasant with laziness. Yet the fact remains—one American accomplishes more than three Russians.

The reason why the American is so much more efficient than the Russian peasant is that there is no other country in the world where machine power is used more efficiently than in the United States of America.

The huge many-levered ploughing machines, which allow one man to plough as many as four acres a day, have very little in common with our old-fashioned "sokha," which one so often still sees in Russia.

The crushing machine crushes clumps of earth in one passing better than our dragging kind of harrow in four or five passings. Common seeding machines seed and cover up ten acres a day; cultivators, mowing machines, harvesting machines, threshing machines—all allow one American to do his work ten times faster than a Russian peasant can do with his "sokha," his hand-basket for the seeding, his sickle and

scythe. And as the last word of science, the steam and oil or gasoline motor tractors are spreading all over the United States.

In the last few years in the United States, a universal type of tractor of medium size is coming more and more into use, which can plough, harrow, seed, cultivate, mow, even up the road, transport heavy weights; which, in

Continued on page 202

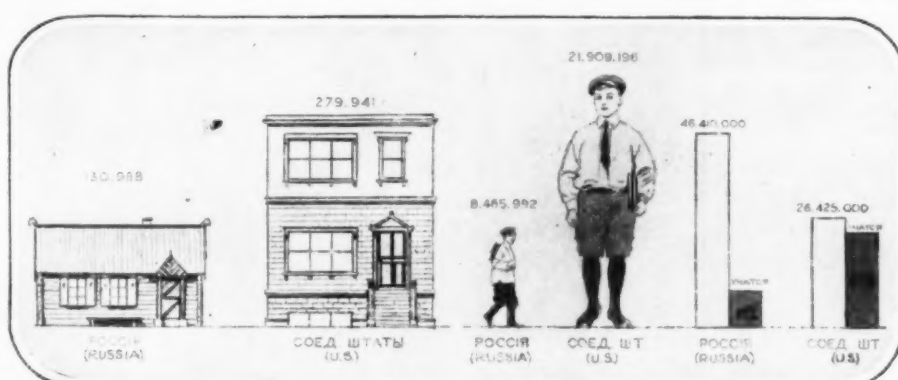


Table IV. The educational status of Russia and the United States. A comparison of (left) the number of schoolhouses; (center) the number of children in schools, and (right) the percentage of children of school age who are in attendance.

A Picture Story of Bolshevism

Exclusive photographs for LESLIE'S by JEROME DAVIS



RUSSIAN SOCIALIST FEDERATED SOVIET REPUBLIC.

On whose side are you?

Workers' or capitalists'?

The peoples of the world are not divided by nationality, but by class.
What interest have you in common with your master?
Even if he is your fellow countryman, even if he is of the same race as you are, does that prevent him from exploiting you? Does that prevent him from making you work for as many hours as possible, for as little money as possible? — Not in the least.
Even during the war, when you the working people are sacrificing your lives, your all, the capitalists have continued to exploit you, and your families.
The sole aim of the capitalist is profit.
They make profit out of food. They make profit out of the uniforms you wear. They make profit out of the guns you use. The war has been for them an Aladdin's Cave from which to draw wealth beyond the dreams of avarice.
What has been for the masses the cause of death, destruction, ruin, and despair, has been for the capitalists a means of piling up colossal fortunes, both now, and in the future.
All profit is wrong from our class, from the cruel, and blind, and fears of the working people.
It is the same in all countries. In England, in France, in Germany, in Austria, and in Russia.
Does nationality count? — No! It is class that counts.

Working class or capitalist class, on which side are you?

Capitalists have investments in all countries. Where their money is there their hearts are also. There is no patriotism for them. But they always remain loyal to their class.
As against the working class the capitalists of all countries are united. — They understand the class war. There are only two camps, the workers' camp and the capitalists' camp.

In which camp are you?

The interests of the workers of all countries are the same. No matter where you live, in England, France, Germany, if you are a workman you must work for a master, and he will only employ you if he can obtain a profit out of your labour.
The workers are always opposed to the masters.
In England great strikes are now proceeding, because while you have come here to fight for "liberty", the master class of bosses wants to impose Industrial Conscription upon your fellow workers.

Real freedom, economic, and social freedom will only be achieved when the workers of all countries overthrow the master class, and take control in their own hands.

We in Russia have done this. We have abolished Capitalism and Landlordism in Russia. We have a workers' government.
Your capitalists know that our revolution is a menace to them. They fear that the workers in other countries will follow our example.
They are therefore supporting the Russian capitalists against us. They are determined to crush our revolution, and put the landlords, capitalists, and the Tsar back again.

And you have been brought here for that purpose.

What are you, a workman or a capitalist?
If you are a workman, then you must be on our side, for we are workmen too. We are of the same class.
Learn from the capitalists, and be loyal to your class.

An injury to the workers of one country, is an injury to the workers of all countries.

If you help to crush our revolution, you will only be helping to fasten the shackles of wage slavery more firmly on yourselves.

Refuse to do the work of our common enemy, the capitalist!!

Join with us in the fight against capitalism, and war!!

Workers of all countries unite!!

This circular was prepared by the Bolshevik authorities to be distributed among the Allied troops who are fighting against them on Russian soil. It shows that the Bolsheviks are making a direct appeal on the basis of class warfare and while the words are alluring, the accomplishment is a sad failure.

Typical group of delegates to the Fifth All Russia Congress of Red Army delegates, workers, peasants and Cossack deputies on the steps of the hall where the Congress was held. One result of this meeting was the killing of the German Ambassador and another was the suppression of the left social revolutionary party by the Government.



A Russian church and (left) a manufacturing plant destroyed by the Bolsheviks in the fighting for the possession of the city of Yaroslavl. Maxim Gorky has said of Bolshevism: "All this must lead, and has already led, to a war of all against all and to the most senseless chaos and universal destruction and murder."

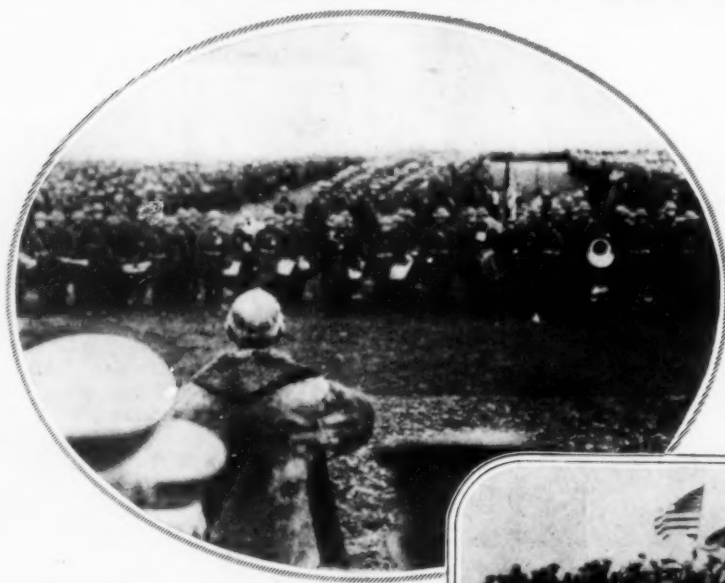


The President's Rambles in Europe



The President and Mrs. Wilson at Buckingham Palace. The Manchester (England) *Guardian* says: "President Wilson exercised a manifold attraction during his visit. Everybody has been charmed by his homely personality; some by his oratorical skill, others by his good humor, and still more by the high moral resolve by which he is animated."

It was left, however, almost to the last moment of his stay for the most intimate revelation of his character. Who, looking on this group photograph, will doubt this? That the man who can stand between a king and a queen to be photographed with one trouser leg at full length while the other is turned up a couple of inches is above everything else—human!"



President Wilson delivering his Christmas message to the troops. The President and Mrs. Wilson, accompanied by General Pershing and a number of officers of his staff visited Chaumont on Christmas day and reviewed the doughboys.



The boys who did the fighting march in review.

Rain and sleet were falling when the Presidential party reached Chaumont. The President and General Pershing stepped from the station door to be greeted by "The Star-Spangled Banner," and the party stood at salute.

The Price of Bolshevism in Finland

Photographs from FLORENCE HARPER,
LESLIE'S Staff Correspondent



A tobacco factory showing results of bombardment by Germans, who joined the White Guards in the capture of Helsingfors, the capital of Finland, following the civil war in that country. The Bolsheviks invited Russian troops to assist them in overthrowing the White Guard which was ruling at the behest of the Diet. Soon after the Whites urged Germany to assist them and about 40,000 Hun troops were landed.



After three days of fighting Helsingfors was captured by the German and White Guard troops, after desperate struggles in the streets and nearby forests. All Russian and Red Guard leaders were immediately shot, and nearly 2,000 persons were said to have been executed.



The residence of Baron Slanderskgold on the market place. From the small windows in the attic the Reds fired on the first Germans who appeared in the city. The Germans took women and children and old men and placed them in front of their advancing troops to protect themselves.



Coffins of the Germans who were killed in the capture of Helsingfors during the civil war.



German machine gun carriages. Women participated in the battle on the side of the Reds, many of them wearing men's clothing. All of those captured were immediately placed against a wall and shot without trial.



Women distributing cigarettes, chocolate and flowers to the German machine-gun squads who cooperated with the White Guards in the capture of Helsingfors from the Bolshevik Red Guards.

"RATIONS must be delivered to the South Wales Borderers. They are somewhere between Romain and Vantelay. The boches are getting very close there—but you may get back. Carry on."

"Very good, sir."

"Er—Good luck."

"Thank you, sir. Good-bye."

Those were the instructions that took me into the front line on the afternoon of May 27, 1918, when the Germans were making their last big drive for Paris, when they made a thirty-kilometer advance across the Aisne and their seven divisions of shock troops practically wiped out the whole of the British Fifth and Twenty-Fifth Divisions—the instructions that resulted in the capture of my convoy and caused me to spend seven months in the hands of the meanest bully on earth—the Prussian soldier—officer and man.

We had been on the move since five o'clock that morning. We had been awake all night owing to a heavy attack of sneezing gas, followed by a barrage of high explosive and "heavy stuff." At five o'clock we got the word to move as the boches were making a greater advance than had been expected, and our infantry were sent up into support with the artillery, the Fifth Division having been practically destroyed and all its guns put out of action or captured.

With my convoy I left Montigny about noontime, May 27. As we left, Divisional Headquarters was hastily loading up its wagons and motors, while overhead the boche planes were circling around, dropping small darts and explosive bombs, and occasionally firing their machine-guns into the masses of troops and wagons. To vary the monotony a shell would now and then come over and spread destruction. Altogether, it was a busy spot—in every way—and as I rode away ahead of my convoy and waved a "Good-bye" to the other officers of the train, I hardly knew whether their luck was better than mine or not.

Then came the trek up the hill to Romain, hugging the side of the road wherever possible in order to get what little shelter the trees could give from the shells and airplane bombs. Through Romain to Vantelay—to find that the Borderers had been sent up to help hold the line and that the boches were only a mile away—if that. We knew they were close, because the barrage had lifted and was now behind us, indicating that they were coming on.

Back to Romain where Brigade Headquarters of the Fifth were hurriedly clearing out, and as we came around the corner of the village we were in sight of the boche troops. A hurried order to "Trot," and we swung through under a hail of machine-gun bullets, and as we dropped down the hill a backward glance showed the Hun infantry charging on the Headquarters billet.

There was small choice regarding the road to take. There were only two leading down to the British lines—and safety! From the top of the hill they could both be plainly seen. One was crowded with French troops and wounded going to the rear, and it was being heavily shelled, while overhead the boche planes were machine-gunning the men and wagons. The other road—to Courlandon—was comparatively clear, but across to the right, advancing over the fields, we could see the gray lines of boches advancing rapidly upon it.

There was the small chance that we might get through to the main Rheims-Fismes road if we got to Courlandon before the boches did—and we took it. As

Why I Hate the Huns

By LIEUT. W. L. MALLABAR, Royal Army Service Corps

10. November 1918 — Nr. 2

Sonntagsausgabe

Die rote Fahne

Chemaliger Berliner Lokal-Anzeiger

Verlag August Scherl G. m. b. H., Berlin SW 68, Zimmerstr. 36-41. — Fernsprecher: Amt Zentrum 9001 bis 9029. — Telegramme: Scherlverlag.

Wahl der Arbeiterräte.

Sonabend 10 Uhr abends versammelten sich die bereits gewählten Arbeiter- und Soldatenräte im großen Sitzungssaal des Reichstages und beschloffen einstimmig folgendes:

Sämtliche Arbeiter und Arbeiterinnen versammeln sich am Sonntag, dem 10. November, vormittags 10 Uhr in den Fabriken und wählen Arbeiterräte. Frauen sind wählbar. (Die Ungeheften sind als Arbeiter zu betrachten).

Sämtliche Soldaten versammeln sich gleichfalls in den Kasernen bezw. Lazareten und wählen Soldatenräte.

Auf je ein Bataillon resp. eine Formation entfällt je ein Delegierter, auf tausend Arbeiter bezw. Arbeiterinnen entfällt gleichfalls ein Delegierter. Kleinere Betriebe unter 100 Mann vereinigen sich zur Wahl eines Arbeiterratsmitgliedes.

Nachmittags 5 Uhr versammeln sich die gewählten Arbeiter- und Soldatenräte im Gürtsch Bach und wählen die provisorische Regierung. (Vergl. Aufruf auf Seite 3.)

Zur Beachtung!

Die Arbeiter- und Soldatenräte sind verpflichtet, die gewählten Arbeiter- und Soldatenräte zu wählen. Die Arbeiter- und Soldatenräte sind verpflichtet, die gewählten Arbeiter- und Soldatenräte zu wählen. Die Arbeiter- und Soldatenräte sind verpflichtet, die gewählten Arbeiter- und Soldatenräte zu wählen.

The Red Flag, under which name the Lokal-Anzeiger is published since the revolution in Berlin.

the mass in front of us, and then the machine-guns opened up.

As I reined in my horse a bullet struck me on the chin, partially stunning me. Another took me in the left hand, and then my horse went down with half-a-dozen

bullets in him—and me underneath. One of the German soldiers ran up to me and tried to shoot me through the body, but the dying struggles of my horse deflected his aim and I got the bullets in my right leg, just above the knee. My last shot in my revolver accounted for him, and as he fell on top of me he undoubtedly saved my life, for he received many of the shots intended for me.

In the meantime my men had surrendered after several of the wounded in the wagons had been shot or bayoneted by the boche. I was knocked insensible by the shock of the wounds and the weight of the dead Hun on me, and I awakened to find myself what the Gazette describes as "A Prisoner in German Hands."

Behind me came the Divisional Ammunition Column and, of course, they fell into the same trap that got us. And there I saw a typical

example of boche methods of warfare. There was no call to surrender, in spite of the fact that there were no fighting troops with the section—the Indians riding the mules harassed to the limbers being unarmed and the officers carrying only revolvers. Machine-guns were turned on them and dozens of the men dropped. The young officer riding at the head of the column threw up his hands in token of surrender, and then his horse started to bolt. He dropped his hands to grasp the reins and received a bullet through the chest. Several of the Indians who were trying to hold the mules were also shot—but after seeing the treatment the survivors received later during our march into Germany I think those who were killed outright were lucky.

All those captured—officers and men—were quickly stripped of anything of value—field-glasses, belts, putties, boots and—in many cases—breeches and tunics—were taken. Every scrap of paper was eagerly seized and even checkbooks and identity

Continued on page 208



Prison money—the only kind allowed prisoners and of no value outside the prison camps.

Offices Abroad:
Copenhagen
Rotterdam
Stockholm
Vienna
Zürich
Constantinople

The Continental Times

AN INDEPENDENT COSMOPOLITAN NEWSPAPER

Nr. 1667

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 8, 1918

Vol. XXV. Nr. 87

LATEST NEWS

Lat rights from the West Front

The "Herald" Rotterdam

General reports from the Dutch

Belgian frontier, from the sea

front that British troops have

been driven to the sea

from the last 24 hours

The artillery fire and further

operations on the left flank

of the British army have been

expected. It is not known

whether this condition is caused

by German retreat.

German submarines arrived at

the British lines on the evening

of the 6th. Marshall Field was

accompanied by a number of

members of the British Ad-

miralty.

Up to the hour of going to

press the results of the Con-

gressional session in the United

States indicate the return of

219 Republican Representatives

against 131 Democrats. 35 con-

gresses are still in doubt. In

44 seats, the Democrats have

lost. The House and the Senate

will meet on Monday. The

United States will remain

without exception, while the

South and Middle West re-

mained loyal to Wilson.

A very light rain was cast

down on the city. The

temperatures were

BOLSHEVISM AT WORK IN SECRET

Couriers Were Coming And Going To Suspicious Numbers

For some time the unusual number

of couriers reported by the Russian

Embassy has attracted attention. At

the last 24 hours, about twenty

discreetly sent and sent, as well as

receiving, reports were sent to

the Russian Embassy. It is not known

whether this condition is caused

by German retreat.

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THE GREAT INCENDIARY

The German: I am doing all I can to put out the world con-

flagration—but always fresh oil is poured into the flames.

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NEGOTIATIONS FOR PEACE TO COMMENCE

German Delegates Have Started On Their Way To Meet General Foch

Official statements issued in the

German press today announced that

the German delegates to the peace

negotiations have started on their

way to meet General Foch. It is

not known whether the delegates

will be able to reach the front

lines in time to meet General

Foch. It is not known whether

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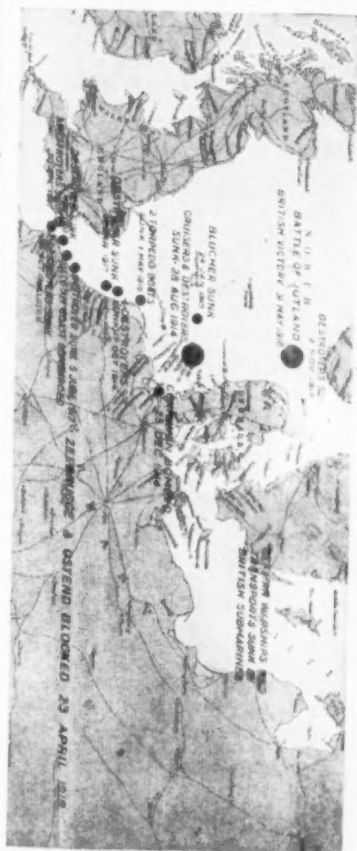
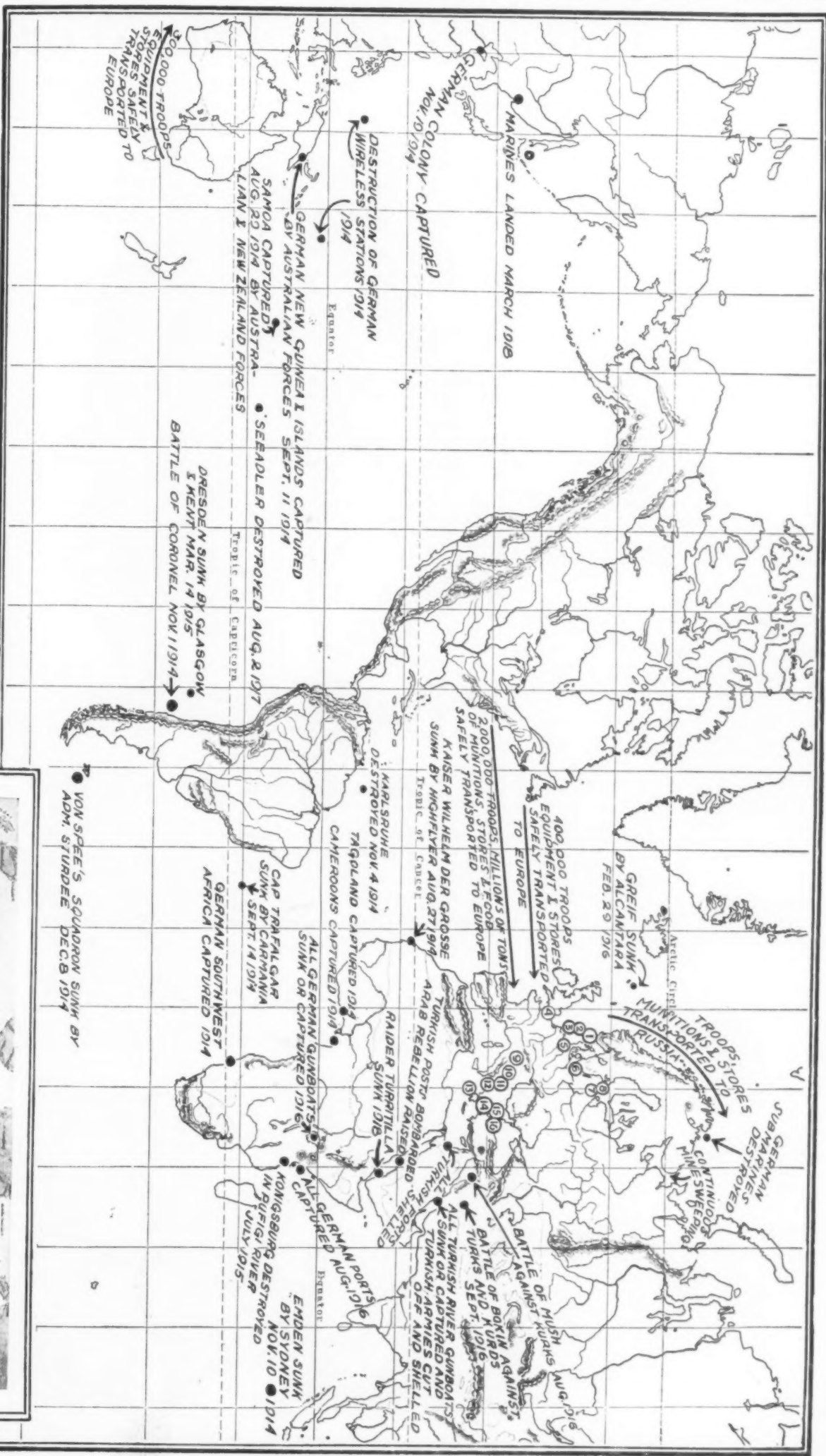
to reach the front lines in time

to meet General Foch. It is not

The Continental Times, a propaganda paper published in Berlin and the only one allowed to circulate in the prison camps.

Naval Operations of the War

The numbers in the circles refer to the following actions: 1. Battle of Jutland, May 31, 1916. 2. German cruisers and destroyers sunk, Aug. 28, 1914. 3. *Blucher* sunk, Jan. 24, 1915. 4. German destroyers sunk. 5. Cuxhaven bombed, Dec. 25, 1914. 6. *Bremer* sunk by British submarine. 7. German cruisers sunk by British submarine. 8. British submarines sunk German ships and transports. 9. Bombardment of Austrian troops, May, 1917. 10. Cruiser sunk, May 15, 1917. 11. Destroyers sunk, Dec. 29, 1915. 12. British Drifters actions. 13. Greece blockaded 1916. 14. Dardanelles and Gallipoli campaigns, 1914-15. 15. *Breslau* sunk, Jan. 20, 1918. 16. Warships and transports sunk by British submarines.



Thoughts of a War Worker

By HELEN ST. JOHN

Part II

EDITOR'S NOTE—Last week LESLIE's printed extracts from the early letters from Paris of Miss Helen St. John, formerly secretary to the managing Editor of LESLIE's and for the past year and a half attached to the American Red Cross's Paris headquarters. This week Miss St. John tells of the air raids over Paris.

February 10, 1918.

NO sooner were we in bed Sunday night than the most awful popping of air guns was heard. We rushed to the window and looked out. Flashes of light illuminated the sky and the noise was that of a thunderstorm. We ran up to the roof but things got too hot for us. When the battle is in one part of the sky we don't mind watching it, but when machines are whizzing all over, from every corner and right over us, then it is time to take to the cellar. One doesn't worry much about the clothing worn during a raid. Our uniform coats cover much "deshabille." In the cellar sat half of the people of the hotel. Finally I found a seat in the wine cellar on a large basket of eggs, alongside of a wizened little Frenchman and a large fat and talkative American soldier. After an hour and a half of firing the siren sounded and we dashed up to bed not worrying over what had happened. The next morning we learned, that what we had heard was but barrage fire and that the Germans had not been able to reach Paris. There was something fishy about that, I feel sure, for I don't know what the French planes would be all over the sky shooting at nothing for, if the Germans were not there, too. The fact stands, though, that there was no damage done.

The first raid we had was wonderful and terrible, and I consider myself very lucky to have seen it and to have a memory of it. It was the real thing, too, but I do not think that the real number of killed and wounded was given out in the New York papers—we did not get it here in the papers, either, but inside information had the number way up.

We were all sitting drinking coffee and eating as usual when the noise started. We had not heard the siren, for some reason or other, and when the bombardment started in we came to with a shock. We went to the roof, but some of the men insisted upon our going down, which we did, only to realize that we didn't want to be there. All was excitement and we rushed up and down stairs many times before we realized that we really wanted to be up where we could see things. I would never have forgiven myself if we had not stayed up, which we finally did, by going into a girl's room on the top floor, where we had a great view of all that happened. One French machine flew so close that the men standing on the roof called out to it, and until it was right upon us, we stood with our mouths and eyes open, waiting to see what it was, instead of being sensible and going indoors and downstairs. There is something so gripping about an air raid that one doesn't think of danger until danger is all over.

One machine, the one that had flown so close to us, sent up a rocket, meaning that it had engine trouble and was going to land. In a little while we heard a creaking and a smash, but did not know until the morning what happened. The next morning, there in the Place de la Concorde was the wrecked machine, the whole back half having been smashed in. One of the two men in it had been killed, but the other was in the hospital for some time. In the landing they had run into one of the tall lights at the Concorde. If they had turned just a little to either side their landing would have been without mishap. Chance is a strange thing, and fate yet more strange.

A German machine came down in flames, landing over in the Luxembourg gardens, and we saw it when it first burst into fire. The air was filled with the odor of powder and little white puffs of smoke were everywhere, but looked prettiest when sailing up across the moon. Finally the Germans were driven off and we betook ourselves to our rooms, but not to sleep right away. We all expected another raid, but found that nothing more was to be that night.

The other night I walked up to where a couple of houses had been wrecked, and it is surprising what those bombs can do.



Refugees in a "cave" during an air raid. Upon the night Mr. Baldridge made this sketch a house within two blocks of the cave was wrecked and thirteen persons were killed.

One building across the street was all scarred up where the shrapnel had rained against it.

February 27, 1918.

This appeared in one of our Red Cross Bulletins to give us a shock: "DEPARTMENT OF MILITARY AFFAIRS—The hospital for the American Red Cross personnel at one of the centers of activities in the war zone has been opened. It has a capacity of twenty beds." This appeared on Saturday, and the following Monday, much to our relief, the following appeared: "The hospital recently opened in one of the centers of activity in the war zone with a capacity of twenty beds is in connection with the work being done for the relief of the civilian population, and is not for the Red Cross personnel as was announced in Saturday's bulletin."



French children in the cellar beneath a Paris church cared for by nuns during an air raid.

Upon reading the second all my hopes of reposing in a hospital vanished, but I am beginning to pick up once more, and my nerves are getting back to normal. By the way, the following notice appeared in one of the bulletins: "A service stripe for Red Cross women workers has been decided upon by the Women's Relief Corps. For every six months' service Red Cross woman workers may wear a chevron on the left sleeve, just above the cuff." Here's where I spend the rest of my natural life working for the Red Cross.

March 12, 1918.

Last night was a night which will stick with me until my dying day and even in the world to come—where'er I may be! There are many questions in respect to the world to come, and goodness knows I may just as well start thinking about them, for life is getting pretty hazardous over here, if I do say it as what shouldn't!!! We have had four raids—one the 31st of December (I think), one sort of a false alarm some time after, one last Sunday night, pretty bad, and last night a whopper.

They are getting so numerous, however, that one becomes a little mixed in the dates. When the alarm sounded a few nights ago we got up and trotted into the next room to ours to take a look out of the window, for the firing seemed to come from that side. The barrage fire always starts off in that direction, for that is where the German planes come in. We saw many machines, all French I believe, flying about the sky, and some came down real near. It sure is an odd sensation to hear the buzz of the motor and to see just two large red lights, or sometimes white, bearing down upon the hotel. We watched for a time, but the only thing that interested us was bed, spelled with a capital letter, and we wandered off. The noise was some too, believe me. Looking out of the back window, we did get a thrill, for in an old ramshackle building, boasting no curtains, a figure fairly smothered with clothes, hurriedly caught up evidently, was wending its way slowly downstairs with a half-burned candle held out in one hand. I believe that it was either an old man or an old woman, and I felt that fear was very strong—in that heart, and my own heart went out to the sufferer, for to be afraid is an unpleasant feeling, and I experienced some fear last night, if never before, and I think that I am at least seven years older than when I started out.

We were out to dinner last night. Everything was serene, and a heavy fog seemed to have settled over the whole city. In fact, we had a little difficulty in finding our way up across the Champs Elysées and up the river front to where our host lives. When we did get there, however, we had a fine time.

While sitting in the living room, I with my feet curled up under me and my head thrown back, thinking of home and mother, plus all the rest of my adored relatives, along comes that beastly shrieking clarion, which always drives cold shivers down my spine. We listened, and sure enough the barrage fire opened up and the cracking went on, endlessly. One of the men had to go to the Concorde when the signal was first given, as he is on duty in a gas station there, to which the affected may be brought if it has been a gas attack, and as we were all excited we insisted upon going with him.

When out on the street we could not see anything moving, so we struck out bravely along the river. And just then much to our horror the hum of German motors, right overhead, came to us. We all stopped stock still and waited, our hearts in our mouths, and we did not have long to wait. Four bombs, one right after the other, fell; two landing right across the river (about as far away as from one end of a long block to the other) and other two very close to us, in the rear. We could see the streak of flame, as the bomb left the machine, until it hit, and then from each one rose up a big flame and the whole radius around was suffused with light, just like sunlight, for a second or so. We stood with our arms about each other, while the ground quaked and trembled and while those screeching things were falling round about us. OH!!! H'H'H' H'H', how my knees did shake, for each minute I expected to be my last. When

Continued on page 203

The Roll of Honor



Pvt. Robert F. Carrie, Brooklyn, N.Y., 106th Machine Gun Batt., died of pneumonia in France.



Sergt. Raymond Thompson, Holyoke, Mass., 104th Inf., who was killed in action in France.



Pvt. Joseph S. Finem, Holyoke, Mass., 104th Inf., who was killed in action in France.



Pvt. Roy H. Bates, Worcester, Mass., 104th Inf., who was killed in action somewhere in France.



Wagoner Henry A. Quirk, Holyoke, Mass., 307th Sanitary Train, killed in action in France.



Sergt. Robert W. Gorham, Holyoke, Mass., 104th Inf., killed in action in the Argonne drive.



Sergt. Wortha Webb, Ardmore, Okla., 357th Inf., was killed in the St. Mihiel drive.



Pvt. Richard J. O'Rieley, McGregor, Iowa, 132nd Inf., killed fighting at Marlandcourt.



Pvt. Edwin T. Probasco, Cedar Rapids, Iowa, 101st Field Artillery, killed in action.



Lieut. Philip J. Callery, Campello, Mass., 24th Division, killed in action in France.



Corp. Percy J. Bates, Burlington, Vt., who was killed in action in the Vosges Mountains.



Corp. Robert Burns Hess, St. Paul, Minn., 5th Regt. Marines, died from wounds.



Pvt. James E. Fowler, Lincoln, Calif., who was killed in action somewhere in France.



Pvt. James M. Kerr, Pasadena, Calif., killed in action while serving with the engineers.



Lieut. Yale H. Squire, Minneapolis, Minn., killed in airplane accident in France. Age 24.



Pvt. Jesse J. Lux, Encinitas, Calif., who was killed in action while on duty in France.



Pvt. Harold Mansfield, Weaverville, Calif., was killed in action while serving with infantry.



Sergt. Clarence Levrenz, Milwaukee, Wis., 128th Inf., died from wounds received in action.



Corp. Merton Sabeau, New Richmond, Wis., 3rd Wisconsin Regt., killed in action.



Sergt. Willard Purdy, Marshfield, Wis., 127th Inf., killed in a bomb accident in France.



Corp. Alois Schlaiowski, Milwaukee, Wis., 127th Inf., killed in action somewhere in France.



Corp. Harry D. Hageman, Leavenworth, Kans., 139th Inf., killed in action in France. Age 19.



Corp. George Beyrer, Jr., Los Angeles, Calif., 117th Engineers, died from his wounds.



Pvt. Joseph Pray, Los Angeles, Calif., 117th Engineers, killed in action somewhere in France.



Sergt. Lanning R. McMillan, Corona, Calif., attached to engineering corps, killed in action.



Pvt. Stanley Elliott, Santa Ana, Calif., 58th Inf., killed in action in France. Age 20.



Corp. Herbert B. Martin, Warren, Ark., attached to Gas and Flame Batt., killed on duty.



Sergt. D. N. La Page, Superior, Wis., who was killed in action in France. Age 18.



Corp. John Wicklund, Eau Claire, Wis., 127th Inf., who was killed in action in France.



Sergt. Edward Romanosky, Mahanoy City, Pa., 112th Inf., was killed in action in France.



From Field and Our Boys at Homew

Photographs by JAMES H. HARE, S

Daily the transports land our returning soldiers at one or more of the great ports of "disembarkation." Almost daily four or five thousand veterans land at Hoboken from one of the great ocean liners and march away to a troop train with tin hats jangling against hobnailed shoes.



Home-made cookies for the boys made and distributed by the patriotic women of Newport News, Virginia, where many of our troops land.



Troops entraining at Hoboken for Camp Merritt after disembarking at Hoboken. Under a ruling of the War Department discharged soldiers may retain their uniforms.

Having reached the demobilization camp these boys at the left are waiting for barracks assignments.



d and Camp

boys are

meaward Bound

S. H. HARE, Staff War Photographer



There is a bearing about our men from overseas that was lacking when they sailed away. Months in France have developed them into veterans with all the confidence of victors who have saved a world.



He had been on shore about one-half hour when he found himself enjoying this view of the transport. Has he forgotten France already?



Up to January 18, 768,626 men had been returned from abroad. The white man's burden is not always light and months of hiking have taught the doughboys at left easy rests.



The doughboy is not alone in his joy at reaching home. Officers usually share it.



rapacious as time goes on. Thus they prey on employer and employees alike.

The food products that Mexico formerly exported in large quantities are now insufficient for domestic needs. The whole country is in a state of semi-starvation. In the larger cities it is possible to be fairly well fed if one has plenty of money. Elsewhere food is scarce, even for the bandits who take what they can find.

I believe that there are no longer any banks in existence except in the City of Mexico. The things that the government has done with the currency are beyond belief. Shortly after Carranza became president, Mexican paper currency depreciated in value until it was the cheapest form of fuel one could get.

Yet, under the law, a debtor could pay his creditor in this debased currency, even though the debt had been incurred when money had some value. Then we had the ludicrous spectacle of creditors dodging their debtors. If a man owed you a large sum of money, it was your part to hide from him so that he couldn't pay you.

Finally the government repudiated the paper currency and went on a gold basis. Now it is reducing the amount of gold and silver in the coins while arbitrarily maintaining their nominal value. Recently we have had the astonishing spectacle of United States currency being at a discount in Mexico. Gold and silver were at par, to be sure, but the Mexicans at one time discounted our paper money thirty per cent. This was, of course, only because of the national feeling against us.

This feeling of hatred is not so strong now, perhaps, as it was in the days of Huerta, but it is still deep and bitter. It is not the result of German propaganda, though there has been plenty of that in Mexico. Personally I do not believe that the Germans accomplished much by their efforts. They found a profound hatred of America and Americans that dated back to 1847, and they were not able to greatly increase it, though they did convince many Mexicans that Germany was surely going to win the war.

I left Mexico before the European armistice, so I can not say how it has affected public sentiment. I see by the newspaper press that Mexico is making some efforts to get into the good graces of our Government in order to secure arms. To raise the embargo would, in my judgment, be a great mistake. If the Carranza Government were ten times as well disposed toward us as it is, and if it were a hundred times as honest, it would still be a mistake to furnish it with weapons. At least

we got our breath we started back stumbling in the black and fog, for one could not see his hand before him. A light like that of a torch sent a few weak rays out into the night, and we made for it. Upon coming up closer, after falling into the gutter, and into a sort of garden, we saw many French poilus standing, with outstretched arms. One took a lantern, a dear little octagon-shaped affair, and guided us up some steps, down some steps, and along a winding passageway, say about as wide as a city house, where stood groups of blessés (wounded soldiers), some clustered about improvised stoves, some sitting on barrels and boxes and some standing or dancing. We saw after a while many of them dancing on their crutches, while others clapped, if both hands were intact, and one fellow played on a musical instrument similar to our harmonica. All were merry, but I suppose the poor fellows were used to such things as air-raids!

We found a roughly constructed bench, with no back, but we moved it up against the wall and had a fine time. We told stories, ghostly ones, all the while listening with one ear to the bombardment. At times it seemed that every block in the building was about to fall upon us.

The Stench at Our Door

Continued from page 185

half of the munitions so furnished would speedily be in the possession of the rebels through the simple method of capture. The government is always at a disadvantage from the fact that it must make an effort to hold its territory. The rebels

and despair hangs heavy over every man's woman and child. That is the Mexico of today.

Moral conditions are fully as bad as political and economic ones. Schools there are none. Religion is suppressed by force.



Dynamite and the torch have destroyed a great part of the rolling stock of Mexico's railroads. Throats are cut by bandits and robbery is the least of the fears of passengers. The destruction of property between Mexico City and the coast in the past four years has been appalling, and conditions have never before been as bad as now.

have no such handicap. They concentrate on some town, capture and loot it and rush away with the spoils before reinforcements can be sent against them. Nothing would please them better than to have the Carranzistas well supplied with arms and ammunition, to which they would help themselves.

In attempting to state the conditions in Mexico I hesitate to tell the whole truth because it will be difficult for my fellow Americans to believe it. Picture, if you can, a state of society where a man with any money, or with the reputation of having any, dare not venture out of the town where he lives, even by day, for fear of being captured and held for ransom; of a country where no woman is safe; of a country where the banks have been looted to the last peso; of a country where the peons do not till their farms because they know to a certainty that they will be plundered of the fruits of their toil; of a country where no one can trust anyone else, because everywhere are spies and informers intent upon trumping up charges on which confiscation and execution may be based. A land, in short, where the shadow of fear

I know of cities of 30,000 inhabitants where only one church is allowed to be used for religious purposes; the others are maintained ostensibly as club rooms for patriots, or used as stables and barracks. There is no room for doubt as to the hostility of the government and the revolutionists alike to the church. By law and edict the exercise of religion is restricted until it is on the verge of proscription. The reason for this is political. It is felt that the church is in sympathy with the educated classes and consequently hostile to the ignorant bandits that rule, whether in the name of Carranza or on their own account.

In times past the term "Científico" was in everyone's mouth, indicating, as it did, one of the ruling class in the happy days of the country. To-day it is a forgotten word. The Científicos are as extinct as the dodo. It is true that here and there are representatives of the cultured class who have escaped execution or exile, but they have no voice in affairs, and their only hope is to lie low and not attract the attention of their peon rulers. Among such as still survive there is but one hope—American intervention. When the Huerta

Government failed—thanks to the attitude of Washington—sentiment in Mexico generally did not favor intervention. Today all of Mexico, except the bandits, longs for it secretly but passionately.

In another respect there has been a great change of sentiment. When General Huerta was president he had the whole-hearted support of but a part of the better classes. Today the belief of these same classes that he was the one man to bring order out of chaos and to put Mexico back on its feet is fanatical in its intensity. If ever there was a man who failed of the accomplishment of a big task, and who has been vindicated in the hearts of his people, that man was Victoriano Huerta.

If out of all this bloodshed and misery and debauchery there was any promise of better things to come one might consider the Mexican situation philosophically; but I can see no hope, and in this I am at one with practically every intelligent Mexican of my acquaintance. Certainly nothing can be expected of Carranza and his satellites. They have proven themselves to be wholly lacking both in ability and honesty, and they exist only to prey upon their countrymen. No "strong man" has appeared. Felix Díaz has a following largely on account of his name. He is known to be a weak man, though of an engaging personality, and he can not be expected to accomplish more than he is doing now—being a thorn in the flesh of the Carranzistas. His followers are no better than the rest of the revolutionists—bandits and nothing more, with no discipline, no ideals, no patriotism.

The reason for this condition is not hard to find. We call Mexico a Latin-American country, but New York City is more Latin than Mexico. It is an Indian-American country, lightly veneered with Spanish civilization. Millions of its people speak the same language that their ancestors did in the days of Cortez. Only a small percentage can read or write. I doubt if more than two per cent. are capable of an intelligent use of the ballot. Such a people can not come up out of semi-barbarism without help from the top. Even with the help of strong, patriotic leaders their progress must be slow and painful. And they have no leaders.

These people are beyond my power to help, but I may be of some small benefit to my fellow Americans if they will heed my warning: Put no faith in the present Mexican Government. Keep out of Mexico and keep your money out of Mexico. There isn't a better imitation of hell anywhere on earth.

Thoughts of a War Worker

Continued from page 196

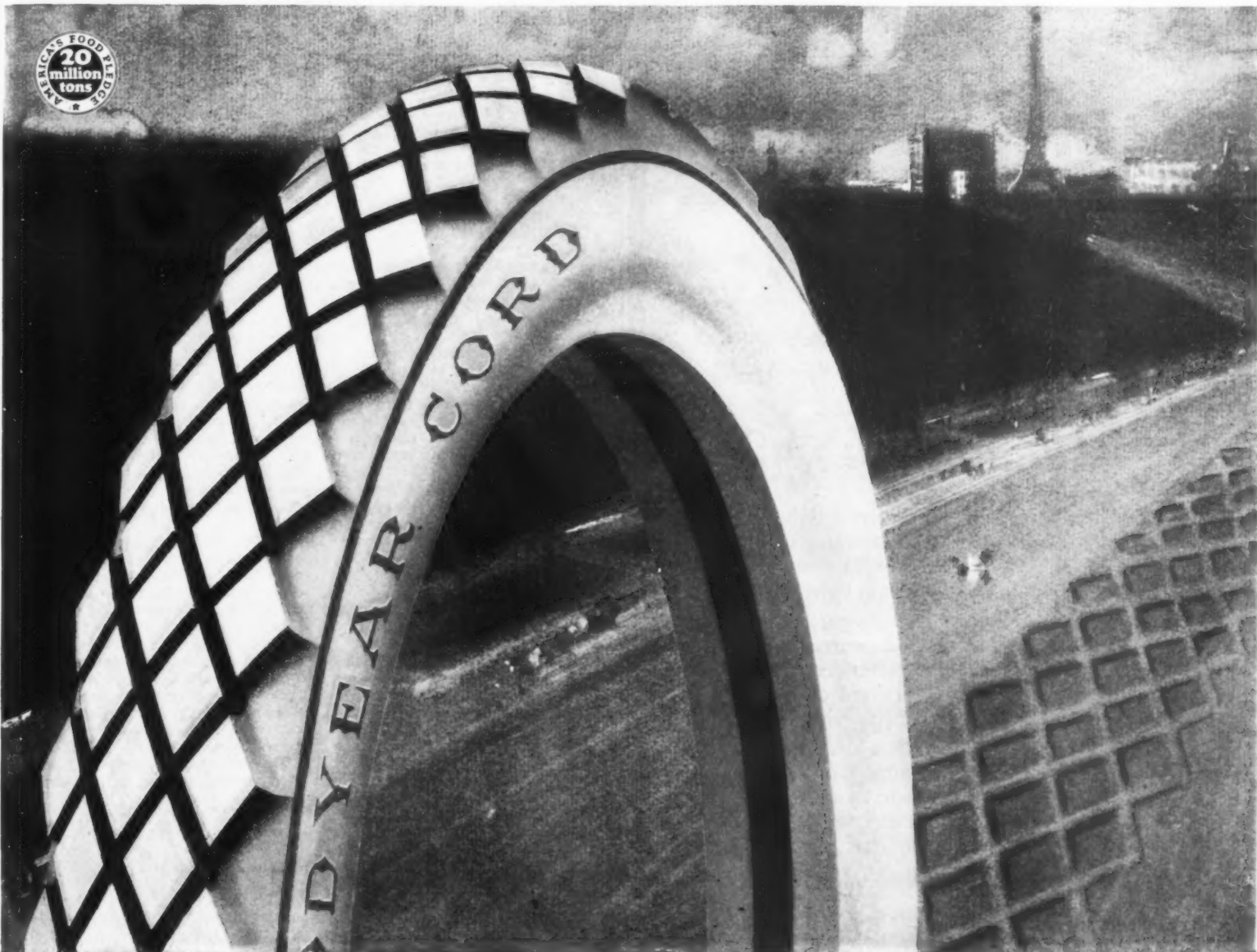
I have not told you yet where we really were. We found that we were in the cellar of the Grand Palace, opposite to the Petite Palais, built at the time of the exposition, I believe. The rooms upstairs had been used as a sort of a museum, but had been converted into a hospital. All the men who were able to walk had come down to the cellar. I can not judge just how many there were, for the place was large and winding, with funny little steps of wooden stairs running up its walls here and there, and little alcoves here and there also, really a place to be studied. Just in the thick of the thing, a little Frenchman, preceded by two other men, holding lanterns, came around counting the people and paying particular attention to those unable to move rapidly and we learned, that the little man was a doctor, estimating how many doctors to have ready, should anything happen, in order that the proper care might be given to the wounded. A nice cheerful soul, what sayst thou?

We stayed there hours, four at least, then we ventured forth once more, for the firing had moved over to another section. Just when we had moved about fifty feet away from the palace, bang, and another bomb lands right across the river down a little way, and then about four more, right over where my hotel is. Then I was scared, for I thought of the other three girls over there in the cellar, for I knew that they were going to stay home that night. Like mice we ran again to shelter where we stayed until the clarion shrieked its way through the streets again, signifying that all was over.

There were wide streets to be crossed along which taxicabs felt their way, sounding their horns in warning every minute or so. When we reached the other side of the Champs Elysees, we cut through some shrubbery by mistake and I fell into a hole which had been made for some reason or other by a tree. As I fell I thought again my time had come, but with the help of all

concerned, I was soon out and on my way. This is the life, if you will pardon me for breaking right into my letter. Yes, since this sure is the life! My legs are still weak beneath me, my heart will never get back to normal and my nerves are wrecked for ever and a day, but not one second or one part of a second would I have missed, for anything!

We finally found the Concorde, by lighting a candle we carried and peering into the fog. It was an odd thing, the fog lay over the city, but when looking up the stars were very plain. The atmosphere is off here, though, so I suppose things can not be wondered at. I wish that the good Lord had given me the power to portray things as they are, but I must do the best I can in my own little way, hoping that all of you good souls, possessing the imaginations you do, can dope out the rest. Lots of love to all and don't worry about me. This is life as I would have it, and whatever happens, if anything should by any chance, would also be as I would have it. I, it I cannot live to have the satisfaction of knowing that I died in my duty, am glad that you, my dears, will know how I feel about it.



Decoration by Ballentyne

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BACK ON THE MARKET

THE announcement that Good-year Tires were once more available for widespread distribution brought enthusiastic welcome from all sections of the country.

In truth, the very fact that these tires were hard to get during the period of the war, seems to have made passenger car users more than ever appreciative of Goodyear quality.

We desire at this time to express our

appreciation for the patience and understanding with which our customers waited for Goodyear Tires when they were scarce.

The situation is now approaching normal.

Government restrictions have been lifted. Labor conditions are readjusting themselves.

Just as rapidly as conditions permit we are increasing the output of Goodyear

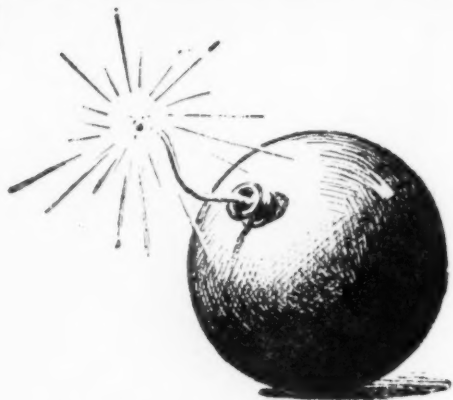
Tires so that all your needs may be filled promptly.

Those of you who were inconvenienced in your efforts to secure these tires during the period of war will consider your sacrifice well made, knowing that it made possible the release of men and materials for vital war work.

More people ride on Goodyear Tires than any other kind and the preference for them is steadily growing.

THE GOODYEAR TIRE & RUBBER COMPANY, AKRON, OHIO





What would you do with it?

A conservative man doesn't carry a lighted bomb around with him searching for water to put out the fuse. He gets rid of it as quickly and gently as possible and then goes away from there.

Not all of us know that we are packing around with us every day a potential source of trouble that may produce disease or even death. Ninety per cent of human illness is caused or aggravated by a clogging of waste in your bowels.

If you try to blast away that decaying, germ-breeding waste with weakening pills, salts, castor oil, laxative mineral waters, etc., you are like the man with the bomb—carrying it around with you while you hunt for the neutralizer.

You'll never find one. There isn't any. The thing for you to do is to stick to your schedule of bowel movements as you do to your toothbrush. Get rid of that source of danger before the germs back up through your system and hit you with something you recognize. Nujol has a gentle, *absolutely harmless* and *absolutely thorough* cleansing action upon the intestines, and leaves no after-effect but *regular habits*.

Warning: Nujol is sold only in sealed bottles bearing the Nujol Trade Mark. All druggists in U. S. and Canada. Insist on Nujol. You may suffer from substitutes.

Nujol Laboratories

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Nujol For Constipation

REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.



Write to Room 10N, Nujol Laboratories, Standard Oil Co. (New Jersey) 50 Broadway, New York, for free booklet "Thirty Feet of Danger"—constipation in adults.

Name _____
Address _____

Carrying Our Message to Russia

Continued from page 190

short, could be adjusted to any sort of work where motor power is required.

And now imagine what power would be possessed by our 35 million land workers if they were provided with a corresponding number of agricultural machines and motor tractors! According to American standards they could plough and cultivate a territory not of 102, but of 300 million acres.

To each man in Russia falls an average of eleven acres, while to one American falls only 8 3-10 acres. It would be so in reality, if all the land in Russia or the United States were equally divided among all its respective inhabitants; and this really proves only that in Russia, in spite of its 180 million inhabitants, as against only 103 inhabitants in the United States there is more land to one man than in the United States. But all our trouble is that our country is populated very unevenly. But if one divided all the cultivatable land of European Russia—300 million acres—among 144 million souls of rural populace, each individual would receive an average of only two acres. Therefore, those who tell you that the agrarian problems of Russia could be solved so simply by dividing all land among the peasants, are deceiving you, either purposely, or through ignorance of the true conditions. In Russia proper there is not enough land for our rural population, while in the whole of Russia there is more than enough.

Only after a more even distribution of our rural population, shall we be able to employ profitably and wisely the perfected agricultural machines; only under that condition shall we be able to avoid the fact that while in one place the land worker has no chance to turn around, no ground to obtain even enough harvest for his own support and for purposes of barter, somewhere else there is so much land that he, not considering the value of land, seeds crop after crop until the land becomes exhausted, and then he moves to a new spot of land, as often happens in Turkestan.

So far I have spoken of land industry. Now I pass on to another branch of industry, which, though not playing as important a part in Russia as the land industry, nevertheless has an enormous importance, not only as an independent branch of land industry, but also as a branch which serves as a great help to land industry. I speak of the manufacturing industry.

This industry supplies the land industry with tools for cultivating the land, produces materials for railway construction, and most important of all, works out and finishes the produce of the land industry, thus increasing their value.

America, besides developing the greatest land industry in the world, has created one of the greatest manufacturing industries, which not only satisfies all the needs of her own people, but also, by manufacturing all the raw materials produced in the United States, adds to their value, and gives a big surplus exported into other countries.

Of course Russia also will have to increase the number of her industrial workers to satisfy her interior needs. And in the meantime, in order not to keep back the main branch of our vital industry, namely, agriculture, we must acquire the necessary tools, machines, locomotives, railway carriages and rails in America.

Each agricultural tool, each machine, each locomotive or railway carriage will pay for its cost a hundredfold, and it is not profitable for our land industry to wait until these tools and machines are constructed in Russian factories.

I have already mentioned the important part which railways play in the development of rural industry. Railways to a country are the same as arteries to a human body; stop today all railways in the United

States, and in a few days cities will suffer famine, all commerce will stop, and the farmers will have to bear terrible losses.

I spoke of the importance which an evenly distributed population must have for Russia. Notice that where railways are built, people come to settle, lands begin to be cultivated, rural economy starts in, commerce begins to develop, the population grows rich.

Together with railways there come to us knowledge, better ways of agriculture, etc. This can be clearly observed in Siberia in land industries situated afar from railways; crop alternation does not exist, and nothing is known about fertilization.

Cut Siberia all through with railways, and you will not know it in a few years from now; the population will increase; new land industries, new factories, new cities will arise.

The first and the most important measure toward developing our rural economy is the building of railways. In this work the United States can render us priceless service.

As you see from Table III, the length of the American railways is five times that of the Russian railways, notwithstanding the fact that the territory of Russia is twice that of the territory of the United States. And, by the American standards, we should have not only 65 thousand versts of rails, but 700 thousand.

We have five times less railway cars; and in 1914 our railways transported 14 times less than the American railways. In 1914 we had 20,000 locomotives; the United States 64,000.

For each 100,000 Americans there are 384 versts of railway, i.e., 11 times as many.

To each 1000 square versts of land in Russia there are 3 1/2 versts of railway and in the United States 47 versts, i.e., 16 times as many.

So much for the railroads. But no railroads, of course, could better the economical conditions of our people unless they receive the proper education.

In order to grasp, to learn new ways of industry, to know how to use the new perfected machines, we must raise the standard of our public education.

You see from Table IV that Russia has 130,000 schools and the United States 279,000, and that in Russia 8 000,000 children go to school as against 21,000,000 in the United States.

In Russia we have in all 46 million children of school age, from 5 to 18 years old; and only 8 million of them go to school; while in the United States, out of 26 million, almost 22 million children go to school.

Owing to this difference in the United States, out of 100 children 92 are literate; while in Russia only 21 out of each 100 can read.

From all the above-mentioned figures and comparisons we may draw the conclusion that Russia possesses enormous natural resources; but that in comparison with the United States, these are absolutely not utilized. Clearly, therefore, we must seek help from Americans; we must try to imitate some of their ways of using the natural resources, and learn of their knowledge and experience in organizing labor.

At this time Russia and the United States could render each other mutually priceless services.

Russia will obtain from the Americans agricultural tools, machines, locomotives, rails, railway carriages, etc.; and will supply America in exchange the raw products which she holds in her possession.

I firmly believe that Russia, with the businesslike and friendly assistance of America, will be stimulated to wake up, move on and to gain the place which is due her by reason of her gigantic territory, her large and industrious population, and all her natural endowments.

Westinghouse

ELECTRIC MOTORS AND CONTROLLERS

Raising the Skyline

Story on story the steel framework of the office building lifts its lattice against the sky.

Beam after beam, girder after girder, slips into place. Swiftly the skeleton takes form and becomes a many windowed mass of steel, stone and concrete.

But the mere building is not enough. Ready to give elbow room to an army of 15,000 workers, it must include means to carry them swiftly and safely to their offices. Its twentieth floor must be as easily available as its third. Reaching the street must be a matter of but moments, and little trouble for workers on any floor.

Yet few realize how necessary is the machinery of transportation that fills and

empties the many floors of the modern office building.

Without quick, sure, perfectly controlled elevators, no sane architect would design a building of forty stories.

Without electricity, which alone meets all the power, speed and control requirements of the elevator, there would be no Woolworth Building, no Equitable Building, no Metropolitan Life.

Without electricity, New York's skyline would be low and level, and the whole thirteen miles of Manhattan Island's length would be needed to house its office workers.

Truly, the electric motor has been as vital as steel in raising the skyline to where it stands today.

Here, as in every other place of business, commerce and manufacture, for which dependable, flexible power is required, Westinghouse has taken an important part. Westinghouse Elevator Motors and Controllers serve today in many of America's best known buildings.

WESTINGHOUSE ELECTRIC & MANUFACTURING CO.
East Pittsburgh, Pa.



Starting the workers of great buildings on their homeward trip—carrying them up floor after floor in the morning, is an enormous task even for an electric elevator. Westinghouse Motors and Controllers render this service unflinching every working day.



Low Price

MARCH 10th

is the last day

Finish These Stories for Yourself



Judge!

When you sent me up for four years, you called me a rattle-snake. Maybe I am one—anyhow you hear me rattling now. One year after I got to the pen, my daughter died of—well, they said it was poverty and the disgrace together. You've got a daughter, Judge, and I am going to make you know how it feels to lose one. I'm free now and I guess I've turned to rattle-snake all right. Look out when I strike. Yours respectfully,

RATTLE-SNAKE.
This is the beginning of just one of the 274 wonderful stories of O. Henry.



A Thief—She?

AND YET—with a shiver she told him all the sordid story! The stage life—the nights of drunkenness—the days of remorse for her sin—all was poured out in the desperate tale. But he loved her in spite of all, and—then came the astounding truth—the unexpected twist—that makes O. HENRY the most eagerly read of American story tellers.



If This Happened on Your Wedding Night!

She had gone to change into her traveling dress. A few moments later he found her in her room—the woman he had just made his wife—and his best friend—What would you have done? What did he do?

For years you have read of O. Henry—you have read these advertisements and thought that some day you would own a set for yourself. And you have put off the sending from month to month. The time for that is gone. Now—today—you must order your set of O. Henry to get the low price and the Jack London FREE.

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Allies Compromise on Russia

By CHARLTON BATES STRAYER

THE Allies have at last adopted a policy toward Russia to take the place of the indecision of recent months and of the half-hearted support given to the Czechoslovaks. The elections having offered assurance that a stable and representative government was about to be created in Germany, the checking of Bolshevism in Russia assumed proportions that gave the Russian problem precedence in the Peace Conference even over the League of Nations. In one of his addresses during the war President Wilson said that the treatment of Russia by the Allies would be the "acid test" of their sincerity. The plan as adopted was proposed to the Conference by Mr. Wilson, and is in line with his long-avowed policy toward Russia. It provides for a meeting of the Bolsheviks and other Russian groups with an Allied commission at Princes' Islands in the Sea of Marmora in the hope of reaching a settlement of Russia's difficulties. The invitation is wisely conditioned upon there being a "truce of arms among the parties invited."

Premier Lloyd George's influence in bringing the Russian situation to a head should be noted. Several weeks ago he mooted the question of receiving Bolshevik delegates to the Peace Conference. A storm of protest was aroused by the suggestion, that of France, through Foreign Minister Pichon being particularly vehement. M. Pichon described the Bolshevik rule of Russia as "a bloody and disorderly tyranny" and declared that France would continue "resolutely to refuse it any recognition and to treat it as an enemy." It was then proposed to check the rising tide of Bolshevism by sending military aid to help Poland fight it. France was to send a force and England was to call for volunteers, but in the face of the great popular clamor in both countries for speedy demobilization, this plan could not be carried out. It would seem that the time had passed for successful military intervention. The Allies had that opportunity when the Czechoslovaks called for support. It should have been accepted promptly, and wholeheartedly, and with adequate support given at the proper time Russia might now be enjoying competent government and a return of prosperity.

The failure of America and the Allies to grapple vigorously the Russian problem when the time was ripe has doubtless made military intervention unwise at this late date, but I am not yet convinced that a peaceful conference of an Allied commission with the Bolsheviks and other groups is going to restore law and order in ravished Russia. Are the Bolsheviks, any more than the Hohenzollerns, the kind of people with whom the Peace Conference wants to deal? Mme. Breshkovskaya, known as the "Little Grandmother of the Revolution," who has spent fifty of her seventy-five years fighting for Russian freedom, says of the Bolsheviks, "They tear down, they destroy, they are not constructors." George Kennan, who has spent many years in Russia, in a letter to the New York Times, argues against the policy of admitting to peace councils, "unrepentant Bolshevik murderers who ought long ago to have been tried for their innumerable crimes and hanged by the neck until they were dead." The plan to meet with the Russian factions had the approval of all the five great powers, but as the Paris *Matin* suggests only the "future will prove whether it is practical and fruitful." The Bolsheviks are opposed to nationalism and all the principles upon which the Peace Conference is founded. It is difficult to see how they can stand with the other powers upon the same platform of confidence and good will. One of the most significant features of the whole proceeding is the display of Anglo-American unity, and the assurance that every essential thing will prevail upon which Great Britain and the United States agree.

Experimenting in Democracy

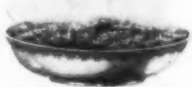
THE German elections justify the belief long expressed that German education and the natural German habit of orderliness would save the country from the excesses of Bolshevism. Returns at this writing give the majority Socialists 132 delegates to the German National Assembly, not enough to control without coalition, but enough to indicate the stability of the Ebert-Scheidemann Government. The Independents or Spartans did not poll a heavy vote, electing but 22 delegates. The election in so far as it indicates a competent and representative government for Germany will make possible an early peace. The ex-Kaiser seems to be thoroughly discredited among the majority of the German people, with little likelihood of any member of his house ever being recalled to power. Germany is working to secure a republican form of government, similar to that of France, to be composed of from eight to ten states in which will be included German-Austria. There will be a congress of two houses with a prime minister responsible to it, a union of states with a president elected for seven years, and foreign affairs and the war-making power entrusted to the central government. Skilled in many things, the German people have had no experience with governmental affairs.

Struggle for the Sea

THE ambition to control the sea and the desire to have access to the sea have been fruitful causes of war. When Germany planned this war, she did not expect at one stroke to gain mastery of the seas, but she did intend to secure a control of Belgian, and possibly French, coast line from which she was not to be wrested. Austria-Hungary's oppressive attitude toward Serbia was tied up with her ambition to control the Adriatic. The empire of the Hapsburgs has been displaced in that region by the new Jugo-Slav state, and here enter the conflicting claims of the Jugo-Slavs and the Italians over the Adriatic littoral which affords one of the most difficult situations the Peace Conference will have to adjust. It is the old contest over seaports and sea control. Russia has for centuries been handicapped by Turkey's possession of Constantinople, and though revolutionary Russia has never seemed to appreciate the importance of free exit to the Mediterranean, the naming of Constantinople as an international port by the Peace Conference will have great influence upon Russia's future development.

A Sleeping Giant

CHINA is the world's sleeping giant. A nation of nearly 400,000,000 souls, there is the possibility that China may become not only the leading power of the Far East but of the world as well. China is looking to the Peace Conference for justice, and the sentiment in the United States is in favor of giving to her the same freedom and rights enjoyed by other sovereign powers. All the Entente Powers except Russia agreed to waive all payments of Boxer indemnity funds to their various governments for an indefinite time in consideration of China's declaration of war against the Central Powers. Years ago the United States proved her friendship for China by returning the Boxer indemnity. Since the seventeenth century China has agreed to the principle of extra-territoriality, by which foreigners are subject to the jurisdiction of officials of their own nationality. Japan, too, formerly consented to this restriction, but now that Japan has been relieved of it, China desires similar freedom. China wants the restoration of Tsingtau, and will ask, too, that the Peace Conference relieve her from all treaties and agreements which prevent her economic development.



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During the war the Y. M. C. A. distributed \$1,400,000 worth of goods to soldiers free.

There are over 20,000 agitators working throughout the United States spreading the seeds of Bolshevism.

Last year 39,000,000,000 cigarettes were produced in the United States, four times as many as seven years ago.

Over 10,000 American soldiers have married French girls and will bring their brides to this country with them.

Senator Myers of Montana recently demanded that the former Kaiser of Germany be hanged and shot without trial.

War workers in Seattle (Wash.) shipyards received as high as \$18 a day, while war wages of the best workmen in the Belfast, Ireland, shipyards were about \$17 a week.

The officers of the Dairymen's League demanded \$4.01 per 100 pounds for milk furnished New York City in January, and dumped the milk into the fields rather than sell it for less.

Yukio Ozaki, former Minister of Justice of Japan, predicts that the colored races will some day demand the same treatment as the whites, and that the next war will be a color-line fight.

The Central Federated Union of New York has requested President Wilson to lift the ban on brewing beer adopted as a war measure, and thus restore 1,000,000 unemployed workers to their jobs.

Horace Fletcher, the noted advocate of thorough mastication of food, died in Copenhagen recently of bronchitis, aged seventy. Chauncey M. Depew has lived to be eighty-four without "Fletcherizing."

Rev. Dr. C. A. Eaton of New York says: "Our difficulties have not changed even after the war. Women are attempting to solve the destinies of the world. Many of their children look like tramps and their husbands look as though they did not get a square meal once a week."

Every returning Canadian soldier gets \$5 in cash when he boards ship for home, and \$5 more when he lands. This is deducted from his pay. Many American troops have been brought back, even the wounded, without a cent.

An American soldier, who captured a group of German prisoners single-handed in a fight in France, found that one of them was a former neighbor of his in Ohio, who had visited Germany in 1914, and been drafted in the German army.

The Manufacturers League of Saxony charges that manufacturers of Allied countries, particularly America, have learned how to produce cheaply, and are selling machines, formerly Germany's main article of export, at half the German price.

In Iceland males are given the vote at 25 for members of the lower house and at 35 for other purposes. The female age is fixed at 40, but "for each election one year is taken off the woman's voting age until it shall have become equal to that of the man."

Louis Wiley, business manager of the New York Times, says that out of the \$35,000,000 used by German agents in this country to spread their propaganda \$2,000,000 was expended in vain efforts to bribe, influence or buy the support of the American press.

To release men for the army a sixteen-year-old Utah girl last year plowed and cultivated 60 acres of wheat and beets, took care of the irrigation gates on the farm, did the family baking, raised 100 chickens, canned 660 quarts of fruit and vegetables, and in spare moments knitted socks and sweaters for the soldiers. When she went back to high school to prepare for college she was decorated by the Department of Agriculture with the medal of the four-leaf clover usually awarded for four years of distinguished service.

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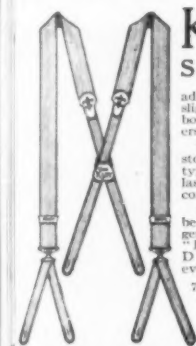
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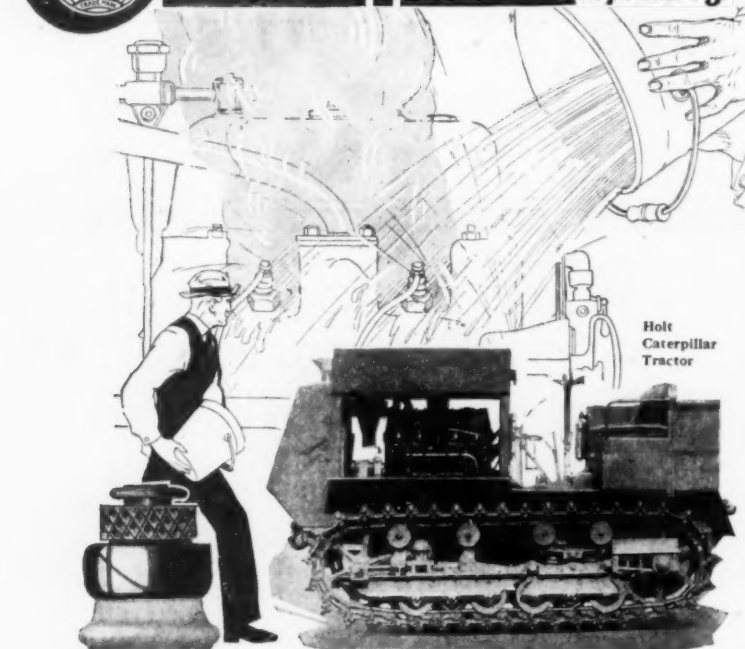
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Good roads and sane laws and traffic regulation mean as much to the truck owner as to the tourist. The activities of the motor club should embrace the interests of both classes of motorists.

WHAT THE MOTOR CLUB CAN DO DURING THE NEW ERA

By HAROLD W. SLAUSON, M.E.,

Manager Motor Department, LESLIE'S WEEKLY

[EDITOR'S NOTE:—The following article is reprinted from the current issue of the "Detroit Motor News," the official publication of the Detroit Automobile Club. It was prepared at the request of the Secretary of that Club, but the suggestions contained therein apply to every association interested in the welfare of motoring.]

THE proof of what the motor club can do during the coming era can best be obtained by an examination of what it has done during the period through which we have just passed. From an aggregation of automobile owners interested principally in the enactment of uniform and fair legislation, the construction of good roads, and other matters which concerned their own individual welfare, the war has drawn the motor club members to a sense of national responsibility so that the Government has such organizations to thank for the wholehearted and patriotic acceptance of the necessity for gasolineless Sundays and other equally important conservation propaganda.

Did our Government require the services of truck drivers or chauffeurs? The motor club was the first to adopt the slogan: "Make your own deliveries." Did Uncle Sam send forth a plea for expert repair men for his aviation and truck camps? Again did the motor club step to the fore and say: "Take them; our members can make minor repairs and keep their cars in running order without the use of expert help." Who but the club member was so ready to loan his car to the Federal or State Government for certain troop movements or military maneuvers? Who but the club member assisted so readily with the idea of the conspicuously displayed invitations to soldiers, sailors and marines to "Have a lift?" And what motorists more than the club members are willing to devote their time and gasoline to the use of our convalescent fighting men who are now filling our hospitals and rest camps?

Indeed, our Government has found in the motor club a machine, the organization of which has answered every call

of whatever nature, and thus presents a new conception of the possibilities afforded by the privately owned automobile for assistance during great local or national emergencies.

And so with this remarkable record behind it, what can the motor club do to further the interests of its own members, the automobile-owning public, and the government at large? The new era has already commenced—the era of the economical, efficient and purposeful uses of the automobile. No longer does the motor club exist merely to protect its members against prosecution for violation of speed or traffic ordinances. In fact, most of our best traffic ordinances and some of our most insistent prosecutions against violators of such ordinances emanate from the clubs themselves.

But the study of traffic problems and the enforcement of just ordinances which make for more effective use of our city streets are not the only intensified forms of usefulness served by the motor club. The construction of new roads and the repair of old ones are vital problems of today which receive the serious attention of every active club. The completion of the now famous Detroit-Toledo Highway represents a case in point and is typical of the manner in which a well-organized club of motorists can prove themselves more effective than city councils, county supervisors, or State legislatures.

But if the motor club has accomplished so much to prove the utilitarian aspect of the passenger car and has served so largely to abolish the belief in and the use of the term "pleasure car," why do its activities stop with this form of transportation? I realize that the charter of the majority of motor clubs provides for the membership of any person interested in motor vehicle transportation, whether he be passenger-car owner or truck owner. But in spite of the fact that the Detroit Automobile Club and some of the other well-organized clubs recognize the motor truck through the appointment of special committees, too many motorists' organizations leave this work to be done by special motor-

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truck clubs in the belief that the work of the American Automobile Association includes only the activities of passenger vehicles. Why should a line be drawn between the two principal users of our highways? The truck owner is as much interested in traffic regulations which restrict trucks to one street or travel to one direction as is the passenger-car owner, for the very existence of his business may depend upon prompt deliveries between these points; and when we consider the club's influence on State legislation, it is the truck owner who is more seriously affected by proposals for absurdly high license fees or limitation of weight and load carried.

Therefore, I feel that not only should the motor club include among its membership all truck owners, as well as passenger-car owners, but that its activities should so emphasize the importance of the motor truck that there would be no necessity for a separate and distinct truck club. Mass counts for much in its influence on individuals and the public, and the club which is cut in halves to serve two purposes so nearly alike as are the interests of the passenger-car and truck owners is reducing its effectiveness in proportion. The war has taught us the wonders which can be accomplished by co-ordination of effort. Let us make these wonders of war the redoubled wonders of peace.

Questions of General Interest

How Motor Serves as Brake

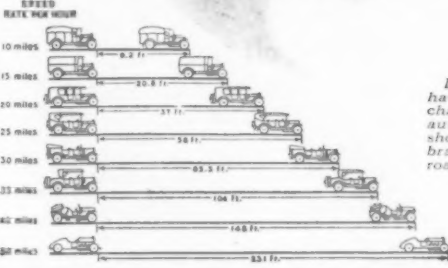
H. K. F.—"Will a high-compression engine serve as a better brake on a long hill than one of lower compression? I understand that it is the resistance to compression encountered by the pistons that creates the braking effect when coasting down a hill with the transmission and clutch engaged."

Practically the braking effect is not dependent on the compression of the engine. To be sure, the resistance to be overcome by each piston as it meets the compression within its respective cylinder is greater when working against high pressures, but we must remember that, on the downward stroke, this high compression becomes a force pushing the piston away, so that, with the exception of heat losses, whatever energy was absorbed in overcoming this compression is again given out in the form of work. The principal manner in which the engine serves as a brake is through the friction of the bearings, resistance of the valves, and the pressure of the piston rings against the sides of the cylinder. This resistance, of course, is multiplied as a lower speed ratio is introduced in the transmission.

The Airplane "Ceiling"

W. F. D.—"On several occasions I have heard the 'ceiling' of the airplane referred to. I understand that it means the maximum height to which any particular airplane can rise. Is this 'ceiling' dependent upon the atmospheric condition, or is it a definite height beyond which that particular airplane can never be expected to rise?"

You are correct in your definition of the airplane "ceiling." It is dependent to a limited extent upon the atmospheric condition, such as density of the air at this point and its "quality" as regards carburetion. It is, as a rule, however, a rather definitely fixed figure based on the limited power developed by the engine in the rarefied atmosphere and the increased weight of the airplane as a whole. When the limited power developed by the engine under this condition becomes insufficient to support the weight in this less buoyant air, the "ceiling" for that particular machine has been reached. Long before that ceiling is reached, however, the air becomes too rarefied to support respiration, and the occupants must therefore be supplied from some outside source of oxygen. The cold, also, is intense, and therefore any airplane of today can reach any height necessary for practical purposes.



Leading automobile engineers have worked out the accompanying chart. It shows how quickly an automobile going at various speeds should be able to stop, providing the brake mechanism is efficient and road conditions average.

Smashed to splinters!

Yet the car was going only 15 miles an hour

MOST people think of a reckless driver as one who goes streaking along country roads at 50 miles an hour, or shooting through city streets faster than the law allows. Yet official records show that 76% of all automobile accidents occur when the car is going 15 miles an hour or less.

Safety, for yourself and your car, is not a matter of how fast you are going, but how quickly you can stop.

Few motorists know how quickly they should be able to stop their car. Still fewer know the actual condition of their brakes. It is so easy to assume the brakes are right—until an emergency shows they are all wrong.

Don't take chances with your safety. The chart printed above shows how quickly your car should stop, at various speeds, if your brakes are in good condition, and working right.

How to avoid accidents

A simple inspection of your brakes at frequent intervals will make them a source of protection instead of danger. Perhaps a tightening of the brake rods, or an adjustment of the equalizer is all that

is needed. The garage man will know if relining is necessary.

Why Thermoid Brake Lining is safest and wears longest

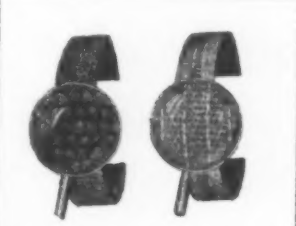
In each square inch of Thermoid brake lining there is 40% more material than in ordinary brake lining. This additional body gives a closer texture which is made tight and compact by hydraulic compression under 2000 lbs. pressure. In addition to this, Thermoid is Grap-nalized, an exclusive process in manufacture which enables it to resist moisture, oil and gasoline.

The close, compact texture of Thermoid so processed causes it to wear down more slowly than ordinary brake lining and evenly so that it maintains its gripping power even when worn to wafer thinness.

The engineers and manufacturers of 51 of the leading passenger cars and trucks have standardized on Thermoid Hydraulic Compressed Brake Lining because it makes their cars safer.

Have your brakes inspected today.

Remember that every foot of Thermoid is backed by Our Guarantee: Thermoid will make good—or WE WILL.



Ordinary woven lining. Notice the loosely woven texture. Wears down quickly and unevenly, losing its gripping power as it wears.

Thermoid Hydraulic Compressed Brake Lining. Notice the compact texture. Wears down slowly. Gives uniform gripping surface until wafer thin.

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New York Chicago San Francisco Detroit Los Angeles Philadelphia Pittsburgh Boston London Paris Turin
CANADIAN DISTRIBUTORS
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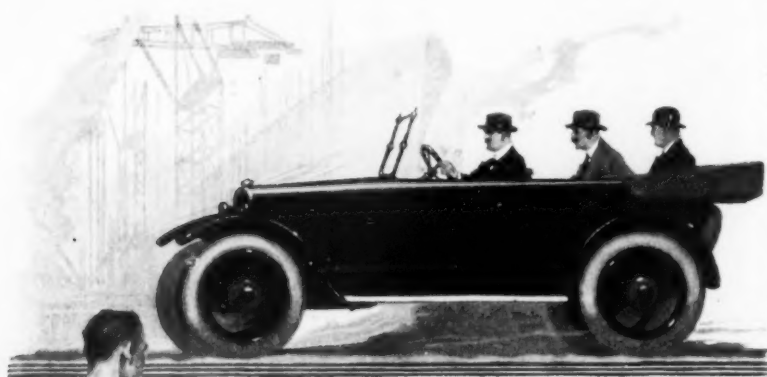
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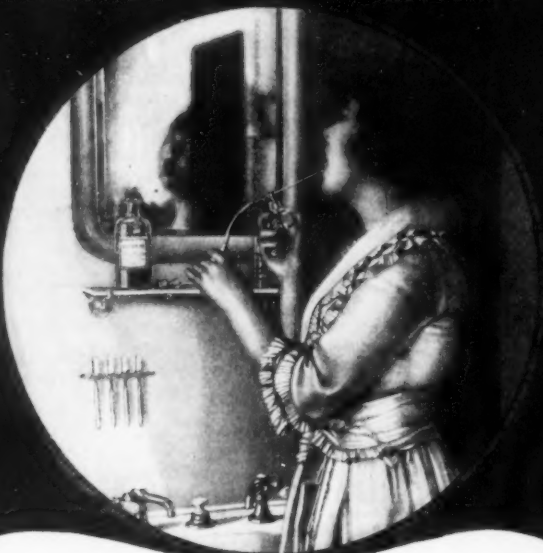
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Manufactured only by
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Why I Hate the Huns

Continued from page 194

discs were taken from the officers. I could not help contrasting our treatment with that given to some Germans we captured on the Somme in March, when our men gave the German soldiers cigarettes and bread, and we held them until a motor lorry could be found to transport the slightly wounded and officers.

Then commenced the long march which was to end for many of us in the grave, for most of the men in work on the roads and in the trenches of the German front lines, and, for the officers, incarceration in a prison camp on the Baltic.

We were marched to a farmhouse behind the German line, and there questioned. It was then we first learned what importance the Hun was attaching to the advent of America into the war, for the first question asked was, "Any American troops with you?" One of my men, unfortunately, stated that his officer was from America, and that resulted in a special questioning for me. For about an hour I was given a typical Prussian "third degree," but as I knew nothing of where the American troops were and how many were coming over every week, I could give them but little information. As mentioned before, I was wounded in the hand and one German officer tried to make me brush up my memory by twisting the ends of the broken finger in his hand.

That night we were herded into a farmyard, officers and men, without cover and without any medical or surgical attention for the wounded, beyond what we could give them ourselves. Two died before morning, and the only attention shown the dead bodies was when one of the German officers kicked aside with his foot a great coat we had placed over the body of an N. C. O. of the Lancashire Fusiliers in order to look at it and then—spit on the body before he turned away.

Shortly after dawn on Tuesday (May 28) we were ordered into ranks and marched to Ramnicourt—thirty-two kilometers. Most of us had not had even a drop of water since early Monday morning, and none had received a bite to eat. Nevertheless all had to march, sick—we had a number of shell-shock and gas cases—wounded and well. They marched us through the woods on the other side of the Aisne that our men had tried in vain to hold, and we saw our wounded lying where they had been taken out of their ambulances and bayoneted so that the boches could use the cars in order to transport their troops. We saw the first casualty clearing stations destroyed by shell-fire and airplane bombs, with the Red Cross doctors and nurses lying dead, surrounded by the bodies of the men they had died in an effort to save. We met division after division of German troops advancing to the front, firm in the belief that they would be in Paris in a couple of days, and few failed to salute us in their gentle Hunnish fashion.

It is not my wish to fill this record with horrors, so I will merely say that what I saw and heard during the march to the German frontier has given me a hatred for all things German that will never leave me, and has impressed me with the fact that not only is sympathy or pity for a fallen or injured enemy an unknown quantity in the German character, but also that this applies just as strongly to the peasant, the shopkeeper and the merchant classes of Germany as to the so-called military party.

It was Wednesday night before we got to Ramnicourt, and there were placed in a barbed-wire enclosure between an aviation camp and a railhead. We discovered why, that same night, when our planes came over to bomb the railhead and camp, and we got some of the "eggs" intended for the boche.

Next day we were marched to Lislet, where we were herded into a camp formerly

occupied by Russian prisoners. Regarding the filth of this place nothing can be written, for it would be too strong for the pages of anything but a medical report on the German disregard for sanitation and the ordinary decencies of life.

Before leaving Ramnicourt we were given a slice of black bread and a cup of coffee substitute (made of ground acorns and wheat husks), and that night at Lislet we got our first taste of the cabbage soup that was to be our steady diet for the next five months—until we started to receive food parcels from England.

After Lislet, Sissonne—formerly a French artillery instruction camp—was our next stopping place. We were then marched to Hirson, on the Belgian frontier where we took a train for our long ride through Germany. Our more seriously wounded had been taken to hospital camps at Ramnicourt and Lislet, and with them went two American doctors who had been attached to our divisions and captured during the boche advance.

During our march through France we had another illustration of the methods of the Gentle Boche—when he is winning. With us were several hundred French troops, and the inhabitants of the towns and villages we passed through came out with pails of water so that we could have much-needed drink. It was the playful custom of the Hun guards to let some of us approach the pails and just as we were about to take a drink upset them with their lances and then laugh as we turned away disappointed.

One old Frenchwoman whose pail had been overset remonstrated and the guard thereupon turned his lance and with the butt smashed her in the chest so that she fell through the gate at which she was standing, and the last we saw of her several people were trying to carry her into her cottage while the guard rode on with a laughing at his "joke."

Of our journey through Germany the less said the better. We were apparently held at stations as long as possible so that the population would crowd around and express their opinion of the English Swine who had dared to oppose the advance of German culture—and they expressed it orally and physically.

At length we reached Rastatt (Baden) and were there placed in a former Russian lager. By this time, of course, we were all in possession of a large and growing population of "cooties," and we got no relief from those until we were taken to our last stopping place late in June. This was a little island in the Baltic off the town of Stralsund, known as Danholm.

There were really two islands, "Gross Danholm" and "Kleiner Danholm" and in all there were a thousand British officers there. Our treatment there was on a par with what we had already received, and the food was the usual coffee substitute, cabbage and barley soup at noontime and evening with a concoction of cabbage leaves, bad potatoes and bean-pods at the mid-day meal called "pickelsteiner."

Upon this we managed to sustain life until October, when we began to get Red Cross food parcels. And in this connection I wish to give my sincere thanks and appreciation to the American Y. M. C. A. for, hearing in September that there were British officers at Stralsund, this organization sent us food parcels to the number of about 800 through the Danish Red Cross in Berlin. This was the first decent food any of us had tasted since we were captured and if good wishes will ever do the American Y. M. C. A. any good they certainly have them in abundance from those of us who were prisoners on Danholm. There was certainly some cooking done on the day we got the parcels, and afterwards as we sat down and smoked some of the cigarettes enclosed in each parcel some fervent prayers went up from our

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hearts for the well-being and prosperity of the American Y. M. C. A.

There was much that was amusing in the way the revolution struck us and how we awoke one morning to find that the German commandant was deposed and a lance-corporal was in his place. Of the lies told us just before the armistice most were amusing—particularly one "Official German Report" which stated that Marshal Foch had been murdered by his troops, that France was in revolt and that the British fleet was sailing the North Sea flying the red flag and begging the German fleet to join with it in declaring a Republic of the World.

Our joy over our release when 60 of us were allowed to go to Stettin to proceed to England was dampened by the murder of a young American Flying Corps officer by a boche sentry. It was on December third (nearly a month after the armistice was signed) and the Soldiers' and Sailors' Council had—unknown to most of us—withdrawn the privilege we had been granted of walking outside the barbed-wire. He and a British officer were outside the wire when a sentry called to him to return. The two officers started to obey, when the American stooped down to tie up his puttie, which had become unloosened. The sentry claimed to believe that he was about to pick up a stone and throw it at him, so he fired on the two officers, killing the American and mortally wounding the British officer.

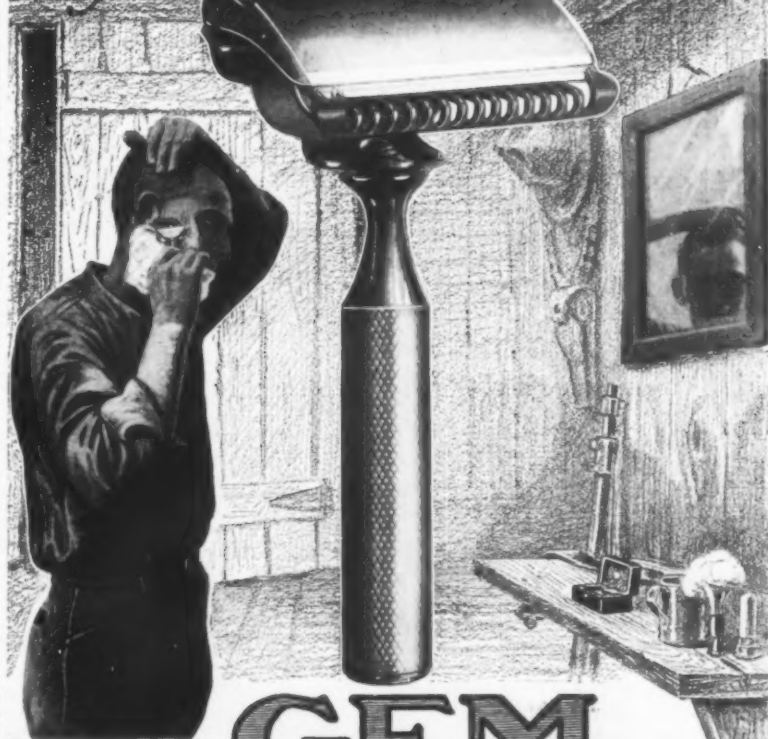
And as we left Stettin on December 8 on the first boat flying the British flag to enter a German port during the war—H. M. T. *Formosa*—not one of us but said: "We never want to see Germany again and are glad to go, but—we would rather have stood our captivity for a few weeks longer and had the armistice delayed until some of the French and Belgian troops could have entered German towns as victors and given you *what your men gave France and Belgium in 14 and '15.*"

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Astor	East Is West	Oriental setting
Belmont	The Little Brother	Drama of tolerance
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Broadhurst	The Melting of Molly	Bright musical show
Carnegie Hall	Concerts and lectures	Music by leading organizations and soloists, and New-man travel talks
Central	Somebody's Sweetheart	Tuneful operetta
Cohan	A Prince There Was	George M. Cohan
Cohan & Harris	Three Faces East	Ingenious spy play
Comedy	The Climax	Old success revived
Cort	The Better 'Ole	Hairsfather humor
Criterion	Three Wise Fools	Sentimental comedy
Empire	Dear Brutus	Barrie charm
48th Street	The Big Chance	Willard Mack melodrama
44th Street	Little Simplicity	Musical romance
Gaiety	Lightnin'	Delightful character play
Globe	The Canary	Corking good musical show
Greenwich Village	Hobohemia	Burlesque on Bohemianism
Harris	The Invisible Fox	Spiritualistic melodrama
Hippodrome	Everything	Immense spectacle
Hudson	Friendly Enemies	Play about loyalty
Longacre	Just Around the Corner	Marie Cahill
Lyceum	Daddies	Bachelors and kiddies
Lyric	The Unknown Purge	Genuine thriller
Maxine Elliott	Tea for Three	Exceptionally witty
Miller	Tillie	Pennsylvania Dutch
New Amsterdam	The Velvet Lady	Gala musical comedy
Nora Bayes	Ladies First	Cheerful nonsense
Park	Opera Comique	Good singers in repertory
Playhouse	Forever After	Alice Brady in romantic play
Plymouth	Redemption	John Barrymore in classical Tolstoi drama
Princess	Oh, My Dear!	Smart musical comedy
Punch and Judy	Portmanteau Plays	Usual repertory
Republic	Roads of Destiny	Novel melodrama
Selwyn	The Crowded Hour	Jane Cowl in drama
Vanderbilt	The Little Journey	Slight comedy
Vieux Colombier	Le Menteur	Fine acting in French
RATHER MORE SOPHISTICATED		
Belasco	Tiger! Tiger!	Frances Starr
Bijou	Sleeping Partners	French spice
Casino	Some Time	Ed Wynn and girls
Eltinge	Up in Mabel's Room	Cheerful farce
Fulton	The Riddle: Woman	Bertha Kalich
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Knickerbocker	Ladies, Ladies!	Amusing revue
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NOTICE—Subscribers to **LESLIE'S WEEKLY** at the home office, 225 Fifth Avenue, New York, are placed on what is known as "Jasper's Preferred List," entitling them to the early delivery of their weekly and to answers to inquiries on financial questions and, in emergencies, to answer by telegraph. Preferred subscribers must remit \$5 directly to the office of **LESLIE'S** in New York, and not through any subscription agency. No charge is made for answering questions, and all communications are treated confidentially. A three-cent postage stamp should always be inclosed. All inquiries should be addressed to "Jasper," Financial Editor, **LESLIE'S WEEKLY**, 225 Fifth Avenue, New York. Anonymous communications will not be answered.

I am glad that the business men of this country are going to the front and answering accusations made against them. I hope my readers followed the vigorous protests of Mr. J. Ogden Armour before the House Interstate Commerce Committee against the proposed Government regulation of the great industry that he represents, and whose profits have been so grossly overstated. Mr. Armour told the Committee: "We buy the live animals and they go in one door and out the other, and we retain one and eight-tenths of a cent on every dollar represented, which includes all returns from by-products—everything. If a monkey-wrench is thrown into the gears of this business the effects will not be confined to the meat-packing industry." And he added, with abundant justification, that "the theories upon which the pending legislation are based are not constructive; they are not progressive; they are reactionary."

Public men at Washington are learning at last that the tax-payers of this country, which means not only the little but also the big business men, deserve attention in this time of stress. In his stirring and patriotic speech to the Senate Mr. Harding of Ohio said: "We have taxed the big industrial enterprises in this country until they are almost paralyzed. We can best stay the march of Bolshevism by appealing to the deliberate American understanding. Let us stop this discussion about fighting for democracy. Let us say we will talk about the maintenance of American rights. If you don't get back to a peace basis in the next ninety days you will be more concerned about putting out the fires of Bolshevism in the United States than about the starving peoples of Europe. I want to cry out for the practical things."

And over in the House of Representatives, this time unlike Mr. Harding, who is a Republican, comes a warning from Mr. Lunn, a Democrat, against the steady growth of the mob spirit, which has never accomplished a reform. Labor begins to see the situation in a different

light. I was glad to read that the President of the N. Y. Railways Company Brotherhood in a hearing before the Public Service Commission made a plea for an increased fare on the ground that if the company was forced into a receivership labor troubles would result:

Labor is learning that its first business is to keep capital moving, factories going, the warehouses busy and the shipping clerks, the men on the floor, in the shop, at the counter, all at work, so that capital can earn its way, and keep things moving. This is the road to prosperity, and the one path that we should all be willing to follow.

It is not surprising that the market has shown a halting tendency. This was distinctly evidenced as soon as it was officially announced by the Secretary of the Treasury that a new Victory Loan of five billions was to be floated within sixty days. It will be no easy job to float a loan of this magnitude in time of peace. Even the name of "Victory Loan" will not be such an incentive to subscriptions as was found in the bitter determination to win the war, and to fight to the last man and the last dollar. I concur in the view of President McGarrah of the Mechanics and Metals National Bank that the next loan should be on a sound business basis rather than offered as an appeal to pure patriotism. He favors a bond carrying a fair rate of interest, which would stay at par, and which would be absorbed by the people with little difficulty. Representative Fordney's proposal for a 3½ per cent. tax-free bond is also noteworthy.

It cost the Government to float its former Liberty Loans between 1 and 2 per cent. on the amount of the Loans. I second the recommendation of my friend, Col. George Harvey, that the Secretary of the Treasury apportion the new Victory Loan among the various banks of the country, on a basis of 1 or 2 per cent. commission. If he will do this, it is safe to believe that the Loan will be subscribed fully and promptly. The banks will not use the commission for posters, circulars, letters, guttersnipes, bell-

Continued on page 212

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Brace up! There's a way out! You can be a man again! You can be full of life and energy and good health; you can trample under foot the sickly troubles that are pulling you down; you can change the watery fluid in your veins to sparkling red blood, that will nourish mind and body, overcome all your ills, and put you at the top of the heap.

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Strongfort doesn't know the meaning of the word "too late." No matter what your age or condition; no matter how long you have been mired in the slough of despondency, Strongfort can make a new man of you. Strongfort can improve every part of your system; strengthen your heart, lungs, liver, stomach; clear your brain; steady your nerves; rid you of that eternal languid, tired feeling, and start you on the path to success.

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I KNOW that I can make you over, can improve you 100 per cent, because I have helped and am helping thousands of other men to do so. I have no patent medicine dose to offer you; no drugs of any kind. EXPERIENCE instead; the solid experience of a lifetime with myself and my pupils; the experience and study that have enabled me to dig out and apply to you the secret laws on which human health and happiness and vitality depend.

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"Promotion and Conservation of Health, Strength and Mental Energy" tells you all about Strongfortism; tells you how you can overcome your mental and physical ailments; shows you how to strengthen your vital organs; how to obtain symmetry of form and figure. Its forty-eight pages of talk straight from the shoulder, telling how you can get the most out of life, from a man who knows what he's talking about.

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Physical and Health Specialist
784 PARK BLDG. NEWARK, N. J.

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Dear Strongfort:—Please send me your book, "Promotion and Conservation of Health, Strength and Mental Energy," for postage which I will enclose in stamps to cover mailing expenses. I have marked (X) before the subject in which I am interested.

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Jasper's Hints to Money-Makers

Continued from page 210

hangers and all the multifarious schemes of the printing craft that were conscripted in the Liberty Loans, but will use it as Canada did, in attractive advertisements, in legitimate publications, and "sell" the public just as the promoter of every other great enterprise puts its proposition through.

We have heard much about the possibility of the Spring rise in stocks. There is reason to believe that after the Victory Loan has been taken care of, as it ultimately will and must be by help of the bankers, the one great handicap on the situation will be out of the way. Nor should it be forgotten that by that time we shall have an end of the present extravagant, unbusiness-like legislative branch of the Administration. There are those who predict a serious break in the market, but there are plenty of bargain-hunters anxiously waiting for it.

B. NEWARK, N. J.: B. & O.'s income is too uncertain to make its stocks attractive. Safer purchases are Atchison pfd. and U. P. pfd.

S. DUBUQUE, IOWA: It is always safer to take a fair profit, such as \$5 to \$6 a share. Gaston Williams and Pressed Steel Car are business men's investments.

H. SALEM, MASS.: A 15c mining stock is a mere gamble. Buy some good, sound dividend-payer and not the cheap stocks of oil and mining companies that pay no dividends.

L. DALLAS, TEX.: No Great Northern common stock was ever issued, because it was deemed unnecessary. The preferred is a good business man's purchase at present quotations.

R. SOUTH NORWALK, CONN.: International Nickel's decline was due to falling off of earnings and rumors that the dividend would be cut. The directors have not yet acted.

P. CINCINNATI: Anglo-American Oil is reasonably safe. There is no preferred stock and no bonds. Par is about \$5, dividend about 30 per cent. High in 1918, \$18.50, low \$11.25.

L. ST. LOUIS, MO.: The Beatrice Creamery Co. has on the whole a good dividend-paying record. Dividend on common is 12 per cent. with occasional extras. The stock is a business man's purchase.

C. EAST DUBUQUE, IOWA: I do not advise buying Missouri-Pacific common. It is too long a pull. The future of the copper stocks depends on the price which the metal will command in the reconstruction period.

P. COLLEGE POINT, N. Y.: Smith Motor Truck common is without a future. The assets of the company have been sold by the receiver. Among the best low-priced oil stocks are Cosden & Co., Sapulpa, Elk Basin and Midwest pfd.

A. CASTLETON, VT.: American Tel. & Tel. is a good business man's investment and reasonably safe. Preferred stocks of leading railroad and industrial organizations, though making smaller returns, would be safer investments for your \$700.

S. BOSTON, MASS.: Cities Service debenture 7's, series C, look like a reasonably safe purchase. They are similar in character to the series B bonds. While the N. Y. C. & St. L. debenture 4's are not a first mortgage and therefore not in the first grade, they too are reasonably safe.

G. CHARLESTOWN, MASS.: The best stocks on your list are Union Pacific, Ohio Oil, Texas Co. and Anglo-American. Edison E. I. of Boston and Oklahoma P. & R. are fair business men's purchases. The general opinion is that the market will be more or less stagnant until the next Liberty Loan is out of the way.

H. BRISTOL, VA.: So far as income is concerned you had better hold Cudahy 7's than to sell and invest in the new N. & W. 6's. The latter are convertible at par into common stock quoted at 105 1/4. The bonds are already quoted w. i. at 107; the conversion privilege is of no value unless the stock sells higher than the bonds.

W. GREELEY, COLO.: Because of inability to pay interest on its notes, as well as meet other obligations, B. R. T. was thrown into receiver's hands. The property is valuable and if the company had been permitted to increase its fare the set-back would not have occurred. It is probable that some plan will be adopted to pay the interest on the notes. The stock is not a purchase now.

C. GREAT FALLS, MONT.: St. Paul common is not as attractive at present figures as some other stocks selling at the same price. The directors declared no dividends last year and the dividend outlook is not bright. There are two suits against the Butte and Superior Co., one involving property and the other for alleged infringement of a metal recovering process.

B. READING, PA.: Among railroad stocks that are attractive are Union Pacific, com. and pfd., Atchison com. and pfd., Southern Pacific, Louisville and Nashville and Norfolk and Western. The first mortgage bonds of these railroads are among the most reliable. U. G. I. has a good record. The directors lately declared a semi-annual dividend of \$2 on B. & O. common.

H. HASTINGS, MICH.: Mining stocks are not exactly in the "good investment" class. Copper Range, Green-Canaan and Nipissing are among the best issues of their kind, but the dividend-paying industrial or railroad stocks are safer in the long run. Such stocks as Corn Products pfd., Amer. Woolen pfd., Atchison pfd., and U. P. pfd. are better-seasoned dividend-payers.

F. TRENTON, N. J.: The first general mortgage 5's of the Washington, D. C., Gaslight Co. have merit. The company supplies gas to the entire city of Washington and vicinity, and has for years been paying liberal dividends. Earnings are over 2 1/2 times interest on bonds. Interest is paid without deduction for normal Federal income tax up to 4 per cent. The bonds were lately quoted at 98 1/2 and interest, to yield about 5.08 per cent.

W. DAVENPORT, IOWA: As the Zenith Co. is a beginner and is about to go into the life insurance business and other financial ventures, all of which are risky, I do not advise purchase of its stock. The prosperity of such organizations depends on the ability and integrity of their managers. The price asked for the company's stock would purchase preferred issues of leading industrial companies which are seasoned dividend-payers.

R. RICHMOND, IND.: U. S. Steel common is in a speculative position. Opinions differ as to its future. Nobody can foresee how the price will go. The latest quarterly dividend was \$1.25 regular and \$2 extra. The regular dividend appears safe, but it is doubtful if the extra can be permanently maintained in a period of lowered prices of products, inadequate tariff protection and severe competition.

S. YONKERS, N. Y.: The Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburgh Ry's equipment trust 6's, series K, are a direct obligation of the company and are secured by a first lien on new equipment, whose value leaves a fair margin of safety for the bonds. The company is paying dividends, and the bonds seem desirable. They run from August 1, 1918, to August 1, 1933. They were quoted recently at prices to yield 5 1/4 per cent. for any maturity.

New York, February 1, 1919 JASPER

Free Booklets for Investors

First mortgage 6 per cent. loans of \$200 and up are dealt in by Perkins & Co., Lawrence, Kans., in business thirty-six years. Ask the firm for its loan list No. 716.

Mortgages on Seattle property are attracting much attention because of their high yield, 7 per cent. Joseph E. Thomas & Co., Inc., Third Avenue and Spring Street, Seattle, Wash., will furnish complete details regarding these investment opportunities.

No investor who has profited by the valuable information and sound suggestions contained in the "Bache Review" will go without this sterling weekly. Copies free on application to J. S. Bache & Co., members N. Y. Stock Exchange, 42 Broadway, New York.

The Farm Mortgage Trust Co., 543 Jackson Street, Topeka, Kans., recommends as an investment for savings 6 per cent. first mortgages on improved farms, in amounts of \$300 and up. The company has had twenty-five years' experience. It sends full particulars on request.

The Northwest Trust & Savings Bank, Seattle, Wash., offers improvement bonds issued for paying business districts in Seattle, at a price to yield 5 1/2 per cent., and similar bonds of other cities in the State at figures to yield 6 to 6 1/2 per cent. The bank will mail its circular A12519 to any applicant.

First mortgage bonds, bearing 7 per cent. interest and secured by business property in Seattle, are being distributed by the Northern Bond & Mortgage Co., 808 Third Avenue, Seattle, Wash. The bonds are in denominations of \$100 to \$500. The company will send illustrated details to any address.

Financial topics of importance are discussed semi-monthly in "Securities Suggestions." Among the timely topics covered in this publication lately are the "Future of the Oil Industry" and "The Question of Railroad Control." It also suggests an attractive diversified investment. Copies may be had by writing for circular "D" to R. C. Megargel & Co., 27 Pine Street, New York.

The well-known specialists in odd lots, John Muir & Co., 61 Broadway, New York, announce that they have made various changes in the terms of their partial payment plan. All persons interested in this popular and easy method of buying first-class dividend-paying securities should send to Muir & Co. for the new edition of their interesting Booklet B-4, "The Partial Payment Plan."

The 7 per cent. preferred stock (par \$5) of the Carbo-Hydrogen Co. is offered with a 25 per cent. bonus of common stock, at a price to yield 7.15 per cent., by Farson, Son & Co., members N. Y. Stock Exchange, 115 Broadway, New York. The company has been in successful operation for years and is earning a liberal percentage on common stock. For full information send to Farson, Son & Co. for circular L. W.

For security and good yield, an increasing number of investors are being attracted to the first mortgage serial bonds safeguarded under the Straus plan. The bonds mature in from two to ten years and net 6 per cent. Literature describing these issues may be obtained by writing for circular No. B-903 to S. W. Straus & Co., 150 Broadway, New York. This house has been in business thirty-seven years without loss to any investor.

Iowa first farm mortgages and first farm mortgage bonds are highly regarded by conservative investors because of their liberal yield and stable price. The fluctuations of the stock market do not worry owners of these securities. They are dealt in by the responsible Bankers Mortgage Company, of Des Moines, Iowa, which will send to any applicant its booklet, "Iowa Investments 1932," giving particulars that will interest every reader.

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES

Quickly Relieve Coughing, Hoarseness, Sore Throat

For seventy years these tablets have been faithfully serving speakers, lecturers, vocalists and thousands of others, in quickly easing sore throat, hacking cough, loss of voice, bronchial and asthmatic troubles prevalent in winter.

Not a confection, but a genuine remedy. Contain no opiates or other harmful ingredients, hence are especially safe for children. A small piece relieves a sore throat.

Four sizes, 15c, 35c, 75c & \$1.25. At all druggists. John I. Brown & Son, Boston, Mass.

Agents for Continent of America: Harold F. Ritchie & Co., Inc., New York-Toronto



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A Page of Sketches in Color

by C. Le Roy Baldrige, "the Frederic Remington of the World War," will be one of the features of next week's LESLIE'S

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SIBERIA ITS PAST, PRESENT AND FUTURE graphically told in Omaha's latest compilation of vitally interesting information on Siberia, where great opportunities await Americans. This well known authority having but recently traveled all over his native land is in constant touch with reliable sources and the facts given on present conditions and business prospects are dependable. History, politics, geography, etc., all impartially treated. 50c illustrated. Russian Press, Seattle, Wa.

Watching the Nation's Business

By THOMAS F. LOGAN

LESLIE'S WEEKLY Bureau, Washington, D. C.

How the White House Keeps Busy

PRESIDENT WILSON gives several hours a day to domestic affairs. He is guided chiefly in this department of his work at Paris by the communications received from his private secretary, Mr. Tumulty. The President, despite his accustomed reliance upon the judgment of his secretary when tackling work away from Washington, felt compelled to do without his services in Paris in order to have the benefit of his watchfulness at Washington. The two have a private code known only to themselves. They can exchange cable communications within sixty minutes. These interchanges are frequent and important. A sensitive and accurate appreciation of developments here, and especially of popular reactions to the utterances and acts of the President abroad constitute Mr. Tumulty's chief service to his chief. At no time in his career has he had a more important duty.

Grouping Peace Points

If there is to be no conscription, the governments must deal justly with Germany; must respect the freedom of the Russian people; must establish a general league of nations. Conversely, if the governments decide to occupy Germany and Russia, they can force their peoples into permanent conscription. This is the very logical fashion in which the Manchester Guardian links certain of the major proposals before the Peace Conference. It is increasingly evident that the people of the United States look askance at any plan for retaining the Americans in Russia, to say nothing of augmenting that force. Those who approve Senator Johnson's very helpful discussion of the Russian problem realize that endless overseas military service would result from further armed effort in Russia. It has been said that there would be a mutiny in the American army if the Government proposed that it remain in France to assist in reconstruction work. There would be a mutiny of opinion in America if a Russian campaign were announced.

The Fight for Commerce

British shipowners have made a quick start to control the North Atlantic carrying trade. Consul-General Skinner cables from London that the amount of space available for commercial cargo in the North Atlantic has been doubled. Instead of cargo competing for space, space is now competing for cargo. The same aspect of the situation is revealed by observations at New York and our other North Atlantic ports. British shipowners are crowding their tonnage even in excess of shippers' requirements. Assurances are given that ample tonnage will be supplied by the British for voyages to South America, Africa and the Far East. This condition resembles that existing before the war. It is not encouraging to those who desire the establishment of an adequate American merchant marine. Some American merchants are already complaining of their inability to ship in Yankee bottoms.

Campaign Talk Premature

Both parties discourage candidacy talk. Neither the Republican National Committee at its Chicago meeting nor the various centers of Democratic thought furnish impetus to speculation about Presidential booms. Political leaders rightly conclude that the country is not yet sufficiently withdrawn from the suffering and sacrifice of the war to look approvingly on personal aspirations of candidates. The death of Roosevelt occasioned a flurry of political

articles in the newspapers, mainly from Washington, which were quickly discontinued, despite the general realization that it has materially altered the prospects of the next campaign. Efforts to undermine the popularity of General Pershing are already under way. There are no indications that President Wilson has taken any one into his confidence regarding his plans and purposes.

The New Federal Trade Commissioner

Huston Thompson, the new appointee to the Federal Trade Commission, has himself to thank for his education. Owing to financial difficulties, he was thrown on his own resources at sixteen and compelled to work his way through Princeton and the New York Law School. He went West to seek opportunity. He was serving as assistant attorney-general of Colorado when the Woodrow Wilson candidacy for President drew him into a national campaign. Thompson accepted the appointment of Assistant Attorney-General of the United States in April, 1913, and in that position had charge of all suits against the Government. He represented the Government in the Court of Claims and saw that docket reduced in five years from 21,000 cases to less than 300. As Assistant Attorney-General he presented over sixty cases to the Supreme Court. His work has given him a thorough insight into the methods of the transaction of business by the several Government departments with contractors. During the war he made a special effort to break up the practice of contingent fee operators, who threw upon the ignorance of persons doing business with the Government. Mr. Thompson's ideas on American business are constructive. He is intelligent and free from dogmatic preconceptions such as might impair the value of his services in the Federal Trade Commission during the reconstruction period. He has a fine opportunity to do constructive work where it is needed.

New Standard Time Zones

To define zones of standard time, as recently directed by Congress, a general investigation was conducted by Interstate Commerce Commissioner, Clyde B. Aitchison, assisted by Attorney J. T. Money, and Inspector F. C. Smith, also of the Commission, and by Assistant Astronomer, H. R. Morgan, of the U. S. Naval Observatory. The results of this investigation are given in an order of the Interstate Commerce Commission, defining in detail the three lines, crossing the States from North to South, where time changes by one hour, and making the law effective at 2 A. M., January 1, 1919. The time-changing points for all railroads are given in the order; and all railroad timetables, and clocks for public use. The clocks in all postoffices and other Federal buildings now conform to the new limits. Standard Eastern Time will be used in all of the United States east of a line through Toledo and Columbus, O.; along the eastern line of Kentucky; through Norton, Va., Bristol, Tenn., Asheville, N. C., Atlanta, Ga. and Apalachicola, Fla. Standard Central Time will be used in all of the United States west of this line and east of a line through Bismarck, N. D., Pierre, S. D., North Platte, Neb., Dodge City, Kan.; along the western line of Oklahoma, and south through Texas. Standard Mountain Time will be used in all of the United States west of this line and east of a line through Helena, Mont., Pocatello, Idaho, Salt Lake City, Utah, and Yuma, Ariz. Standard Pacific Time will be used in all of the United States west of this line.



Multiplexing the Telephone

Marvel has followed marvel since Alexander Graham Bell invented his first simple telephone, the forerunner of the millions in use today.

In these last four decades thousands of Bell engineers have developed a system of telephonic communication, so highly perfected, that the same crude instrument which at the beginning could hardly carry speech from one room to another can now actually be heard across the continent. This is because of the many inventions and discoveries which have been applied to intervening switchboard, circuits and other transmitting mechanism.

The vision of the engineers has foreseen requirements for increased communication, and step by step the structure of the art has been ad-

vanced—each advance utilizing all previous accomplishments.

No one step in advance, since the original invention, is of greater importance, perhaps, than that which has provided the multiplex system by which five telephone conversations are carried on today simultaneously over one toll line circuit, or by which forty telegraphic messages can be sent over the one pair of wires. As in a composite photograph the pictures are combined, so the several voice waves mingle on the circuit to be again separated for their various destinations.

By this wonderful development the Bell System obtains for the public a multiplied usefulness from its long distance plant and can more speedily and completely meet the needs of a nation of telephone users.



AMERICAN TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH COMPANY
AND ASSOCIATED COMPANIES

One Policy

One System

Universal Service

Jobs for Soldiers and Sailors

All of the 147 who left the Leslie-Judge Company to fight for Uncle Sam have first call on the places they left—or better ones—when they get back.

But we're ready to go much further than that in showing preference to the men who've been serving their country:

We will give preference to soldiers and sailors for any of the positions open at every one of our 23 subscription branch offices throughout the United States.

And there will be many such positions available in each of these offices, because of the great expansion plans we have been getting ready to launch as soon as the peace that we've all been working for—and that you soldiers and sailors have been fighting for—came.

Appreciation of what you have done for the peace and safety of the world is, naturally, a big part of our reason for this announcement. That's reason enough for giving preference to wearers of the khaki or the blue.

But we also know that your experience

If not, write, telling about yourself, and in selling or collecting. We may be able to

has made you abler and better producers of results than before, and we have good permanent positions for those who can produce results.

Previous selling or collecting experience is valuable, but not essential, provided you have the general qualifications for such work.

Earnings will be modest or considerable, according to what you prove you can do.

Call in person at the branch office nearest you, if you are in any of these cities.

stating your previous experience, if any, use you in your own home town.

The Leslie-Judge Company

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DALLAS	371 Interurban Bldg.	PITTSBURGH	307 Magee Bldg.
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INDIANAPOLIS	624 Majestic Bldg.	ST. LOUIS	316 Odd Fellow Bldg.
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		WASHINGTON	410 Jenifer Bldg.

Can Barely Read and Write Yet Earns \$60,000 a Year

By James C. Clayton

AUTHOR'S NOTE—The man about whom this is written has succeeded without even a common school education. He says success is a knack. Think how much better you could use this knack than a man who can barely read or write. Perhaps this article may prove the turning point in your life—at any rate it's worth investigating.

IN lower New York, in the basement of one of the sky-reaching office buildings, is a store owned by a man whose income runs over \$60,000 a year. The story of this man's remarkable success is one of the most amazing in the annals of American achievement.

At the age of eight, he was left alone in the world. He became a street urchin and sold newspapers to keep his body and soul together. Soon he acquired a newsstand and year in and year out in sunshine and rain, in snow, in sleet and in the bitter cold, he earned his living by working fourteen and sixteen hours a day. School was out of the question. He was too busy earning his living to think about education.

This man was denied the opportunity of gaining experience through reading what others had done. Until recent years, he could not even read and could barely write his name. There is not one man in a thousand who had fewer advantages than he. Yet, not one man in a thousand earns as much money.

Here are just two incidents which show how this man makes money hand over fist. Two years ago a proposition was made to him which had been turned down by a dozen others in his line. He accepted and pushed the thing for all it was worth and cleaned up \$150,000. Last September another proposition was brought to him, which dozens of men urgently recommended that he accept, but to all entreaties he turned a deaf ear. As matters turned out, had he gone ahead with the plans which others urged upon him, he would have lost thirty or forty thousand dollars.

Many people say that this man's success is due to luck. Others call it intuition. But if you talk to him he will tell you that his success is due to common sense plus the knack of being able to make decisions, and to stick to them after they are made, and to fight and overcome every obstacle until his goal is reached.

George M. Reynolds, President of the Continental and Commercial Bank, of Chicago, in a recent article in the American Magazine, stated that *decisiveness* was the vital element in life, whether it is in business, politics, or in every-day social affairs. The man who can barely read or write, but whose income today is over \$5,000 a month, calls this same element *will power*. He says that his success is due to his ability to say "yes" when his heart tells him to say yes, and to say "no" when his heart tells him to say no. He does not flounder around, he does not waver in his decisions—he makes up his mind quickly on what he wants to do—and then does it. The moment you meet him you are dominated by his supreme power of will.

A strong will is a simple recipe for success—yet how few people have the will power to get what they want! If a man with no education can earn \$60,000 a year because he has a forceful will, how much would YOU be able to earn with a dominating will?

Have you ever thought of what your big handicap is? Has it ever occurred to you that your main trouble is weak will power? The average man uses about one-tenth of his brain—over nine-tenths remains unused. Most of us want things half-heartedly. We are cowed by men with stronger wills than ours. We are dominated by men who force us to abide by their wills. We have ideas, but they go to waste, simply because we have not the strength of will to put them over. We think there is some magic about money-making, but the only magic is the power that crashes through all opposition—the power that utilizes every asset of your brain instead of only one-tenth.

Perhaps you feel that will power is something God-given, just as the color of your hair or the color of your eyes. The truth is that a strong will can be developed just as easily as strong muscles. The reason the average man's

will is weak is because he has not used his will. If you carried your arm in a sling for two years, it would become powerless to lift a feather; if you lived in a pitch-dark room for a year, your eyes would become powerless to see in daylight; if you sat in a chair for a year, you would become powerless to use your feet; and what is true of the muscles of the body is equally true of the brain faculty called *will power*. You can develop your will to any degree of strength you desire, by intelligent use and exercise.

Until recently, however, there has been no definite plan—no definite method of developing the will. Everything that has been written on the subject was mere preaching—telling you the necessity of developing your will, but not how to do it. But now there is a set of rules, exercises, and lessons which show exactly what to do to make your will as dominating a force as you want it to be. These rules, lessons, and exercises were formulated after twenty years of study and research by Prof. Frank Channing Haddock, a scientist whose name ranks with such leaders of thought as James, Bergson, and Royce. So practical and so simple are these instructions, and so helpful are they to those who practice them, that the results achieved are almost miraculous. In one case they enabled a young man to increase his earnings 800 per cent. in one year. Another man writes that one day's study netted him \$300. Another increased his earnings from \$40 to \$90 a week. Still another writes that his first week's profit was \$807. A young man tells how he increased his earnings from \$20 a week to \$15,000 a year. But one of the most remarkable cases is that of the young man whose earnings had never been greater than \$30 a week, but who increased them to \$1,000 a week as a result of having practiced Prof. Haddock's methods.

These rules, lessons and exercises for developing will power are already in the hands of nearly three hundred thousand others. Among those who have used and praised them are such prominent men as Supreme Court Justice Parker; Wu Ting Fang, ex-United States Chinese Ambassador; S. R. McKelvie, Governor of Nebraska; Assistant Postmaster-General Britt, Senator Capper of Kansas and hundreds of others equally as prominent.

The very rules and exercises that Professor Haddock has formulated are now available to you in convenient book form. They are published under the title of "Power of Will" in a single volume by the Pelton Publishing Company of Meriden, Conn. I am authorized by them to say that you may examine the book without sending any money in advance. When you receive your copy I suggest you take time to read particularly the articles on the law of great thinking, how to develop analytical power, how to concentrate perfectly on any subject, how to guard against errors in thought, how to drive unwelcome thoughts from the mind, how to develop fearlessness, how to acquire a dominating personality.

Simply by mailing the coupon form below or a letter "Power of Will" will be sent you prepaid for free examination. Keep it and read it for five days and if you are not satisfied that it will revolutionize your life return the book and it will cost you nothing. If you are satisfied, as you surely will be, simply send the small price of \$3 after examination. As the first step in will training I would suggest immediate action in this matter. It is not even necessary to write a letter. Use the form below, if you prefer, addressing it to the Pelton Publishing Company, 47B Wilcox Block, Meriden, Conn. The book will come by return mail.

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Readers' Guide and Study Outline

Edited by DANIEL C. KNOWLTON, Ph.D.

Weekly Suggestions. This issue offers several points of absorbing interest: a résumé of the naval operations of the war, p. 195; another lesson on Bolshevism, pp. 190, 191, 193, 204 (see issue of Feb. 1); the question of imposing indemnities and penalties on Germany for her acts during the war, which is most timely in view of the fact that it is now before the Peace Conference, pp. 194, 200; the part being taken by the President in the reshaping of Europe, p. 192. The article on "Mexico, p. 185, may serve as the basis for an interesting discussion of our relations with Mexico and our responsibilities there.

(Map), p. 195. What do you regard as the three most important naval operations of the war noted on this map? Point out their importance. To what extent did the naval forces cooperate with the armies? To what extent did the operations of the one depend upon the operations of the other? Compare the part played by the fleets in this war with the part played by the navy in the Wars of Napoleon or with the part played by the navy in the wars to which this country has been a party. To what extent has the possession of sea power shaped the history of this country? of England? What about the future? Is it likely to play a large or a small part? Which of these operations would have been difficult, if not impossible, at the time of our Spanish-American War? Why? What great changes, political or industrial, have taken place to make these operations of a different character from those connected with earlier wars? Which do you regard as the most "glorious" operation; reflecting the most credit upon those who took part? Prove, by noting on an outline map the places and regions visited, that these operations were "world-wide." What other great struggle in history might be compared to this in this particular? Make a similar outline map showing where the operations took place in the earlier struggle. (For some interesting narratives covering the exploits of the English fleet, read Kipling, *Sea Warfare* (Doubleday).

Carrying Our Message to Russia, p. 190. Using the pictures as a basis, frame this "message" in a brief, forcible paragraph, addressed to the Russian people. Take each diagram separately and account for the difference between Russia and the United States, pointing out a remedy which in your judgment will fit the situation. Note down in parallel columns the conditions or factors in this country which explain the results attained by us, and opposite each of these the condition peculiar to Russia. To what extent is Bolshevism an obstacle to the attainment of better economic conditions there? In which of the three factors, land, labor and capital, is Russia weakest, and why? What would be your remedy for this weakness? Take a series of outline maps and on them represent by colors the parts of Russia

suitable for the production of grain; the various forms of manufacturing, noting first of all the various natural resources and where they are to be found. (In this connection consult the map on p. 863, of the issue of June 22, 1918.) One of the best sources for information of this kind is Bartholomew's *Economic Atlas* (Oxford Press). Indicate on an outline map of Russia the present railroad system, and note some lines which might be added with advantage to the country. After reading the article carefully see if you cannot suggest some other charts which would show in realistic fashion conditions in Russia and would help toward a better understanding of the country.

A Picture Story of Bolshevism, p. 191. What is the most significant fact about Bolshevism brought out by the picture story? Show that this fact is of peculiar significance to the world at large. What argument or arguments does the poster advance in favor of Bolshevism? How would you meet this appeal? What weaknesses of Bolshevism are brought out in the pictures? Contrast the U. S. Congress with this so-called "All-Russia Congress" as to composition, powers and duties, and relation to the rest of the government. A recent book by Maria Botchkareva, Commander of the Russian Women's Battalion of Death, *Yashka: My Life as Peasant Officer and Exile* (F. A. Stokes), describes the spread of Bolshevism in its earlier stages. See especially Part IV.

The Price of Bolshevism in Finland, p. 193. Look up Finland in an atlas. To whom does it seem to belong? Has this always been the case? What about its present position among the nations? How has the war changed its relations to its neighbors? How large and important a town would you judge Helsingfors to be from the pictures? How does it compare with other towns in Finland? How do you explain the part the Germans have taken in suppressing the Bolsheviki here? When was it that the Bolsheviki danger first appeared? How did Germany's position in Europe then compare with its position now? What were some of her aims then which have since been abandoned? What interest today has Germany in the suppression of Bolshevism? To what extent ought outside nations to interfere in countries where Bolshevism is spreading?

Why I Hate the Huns, p. 194. To what conditions of prison life do these pictures call attention? Would you regard them as objectionable and harsh? Explain. What seem to have been the objects sought in the treatment of prisoners by Germany? Have the Allies any case against Germany as the result of her treatment of men like Lieutenant Mallabar? What indemnities or penalties ought to be imposed upon her as a result?

The Valentine

It lies in a dusty drawer of mine,
A yellow and faded valentine,
With hearts and roses and verses quaint,
Varnished spangles and colors faint.
'Twas mailed to me in the falling snow
By a little boy beau of long ago
Who sleeps today o'er the ocean blue,
In the land where the wooden crosses grew.

In the dusty drawer, sweet with things
From the stalks and roots of a score of springs.
The valentine, once so bright and gay,
Will slowly crumble and pass away.
But the little boy's glory shineth still
At Cléau-Thierry and Kemmel Hill,
And so in the valentine I fold
A service-flag with a star of gold.

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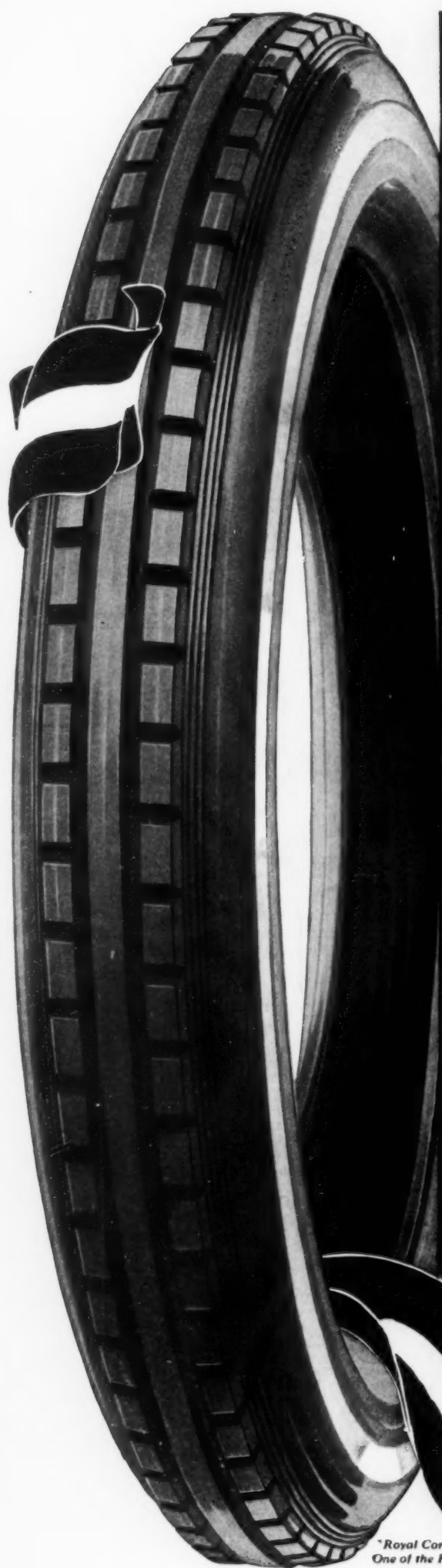
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